



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1899.

Notes of the Month.

AN interesting ceremony took place at Kingston-on-Thames on October 26, when the Speaker of the House of Commons unveiled a window which has been placed in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the granting of the borough's first recorded Charter by King John. In the centre of the window are the Royal Arms, with a commemorative inscription. Above and below are the arms of King John, the Duke of Cambridge, the Mayor (Dr. Finny), the Recorder, the High Steward, Mr. Speaker Gully, and the Monastery of Merton, with the shields of four old Kingston Guilds. The window was designed by the Mayor, and executed under the supervision of Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Mayor most hospitably entertained a large company at luncheon. Archaeology is so seldom associated with civic functions of this kind that it is worth recording that among the toasts was "The Surrey Archaeological Society," proposed by Mr. Warwick H. Draper, B.A., whom we were glad to hear say a few gentle words in deprecation of a somewhat unnecessarily partisan attack on Oliver Cromwell by the Mayor, and responded to by Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., in a bright and amusing speech.

A striking and well-illustrated article by Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb on "The 'New Race,' a Prehistoric People of Egypt"—the VOL. XXXV.

ancient people whose remains Professor Flinders Petrie found in Upper Egypt—appeared in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for last month (November).

The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* states that excavations on the site of Uriconium have been already commenced, and an interesting piece of work has been brought to light. The point selected by Mr. St. John Hope is on the south side of the "Old Wall," which is, in fact, a portion of the great public building in the centre of the city, the Basilica. The removal of the earth from the base of the wall has so far served to show that the structure of which it is a part was a lofty and imposing one, and that extending from it on the south side was another important building, conjectured by Mr. Fox, who wrote the guide-book sold to the visitors by the custodian, to be the Court House of the city. The flooring of this appears to have been of tessellated work, several feet of which have been uncovered adjacent to the wall, but unfortunately the centre part of the pavement, which was, doubtless, of handsome design, has all disappeared. Enough, however, remains to repay the labour expended, and to convince us that there is still remaining much that human eyes have never gazed on since the city was destroyed about the fifth century of our era, by an invasion of the Picts and Scots. When excavations are again resumed in spring, outside the present area, which has never yet been searched, we may safely look forward to some surprising discoveries, that will rival those of any other part in Great Britain.

A propos of the reference to the advance in value of the Kelmscott Press books, in the notice of the new volume of *Book Prices Current* in another part of this issue of the *Antiquary*, it may be noted that in the *Critic* (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons) for October there is a very useful statement which illustrates this advance. In tabular form are given the following particulars for each of the fifty-two works printed in the little house, overlooking the river, in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith—the name of the book, an indication of the type used, date of issue, number of copies, issue price,

and sale prices at four several dates from April, 1898, to July, 1899. The aggregate original cost of a set of Kelmscotts on paper may be estimated at about £145. A few months ago the complete series, allowing £24 the sum realized previously for the *Biblia Innocentium* which was withdrawn, brought no less than £526 4s. Another set was sold at Sotheby's on November 1, but the price realized fell to £494 2s. 6d. The *Chaucer*, however, fetched £60, the highest sum yet obtained for a volume which was originally issued a few years ago at twenty guineas.

Mr. Edmund Oldfield, M.A., F.S.A., late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, has presented his University with a small but most valuable and carefully chosen collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities. Mr. Oldfield, it is said, will probably add to his gift hereafter some other antiquities in bronze and marble.

The third and concluding part of the *Shropshire Archaeological Society's Transactions* for the current year contains these papers: "Some Shropshire Briefs," by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane (a useful list of all known briefs issued for churches and places in Shropshire); "Records of Ludlow," by Henry T. Weyman (a paper full of research into the history of the various Records); "Abstracts of the Grants and Charters contained in the Chartulary of Wombridge Priory," by the late George Morris; and "The Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327: Condober Hundred," with copious annotations by Miss Auden. A copy of the "Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records," containing 136 pages, was also by the kindness of the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury issued to each member of the society. For the first time the minutes of the proceedings at the council meetings are printed in the Transactions, a useful feature, showing the work accomplished by the council during the year.

A festival in celebration of the fifth centenary of the birth of Gutenberg, the inventor of letter-press printing, is to be held at Mainz in June, 1900, under the patronage of the

Grand Duke of Hesse. A leading feature will be an exhibition, which is to contain three sections—the Historical, the Graphic, and the Mechanical. The first will comprise examples of the printing art of all times and nations, together with implements and machines—the object being to show the development of letter-press printing from the beginning. The second will contain the completest display possible of "the graphic arts in their present state of perfection." The machines, in the third section, may perhaps be shown in actual operation. While space in the first two sections will be free to exhibitors, a low charge will have to be made for room in the Machine Section, for which special premises have to be erected. A Gutenberg Museum is to be founded in connection with the exhibition.

Professor A. H. Sayce, writing recently to the *Times* in reference to the fall of the columns of the Temple of Karnak mentioned in our last month's "Notes," stated that they fell in a straight line from east to west, and that the westernmost column is still partly propped up against the pylon of the temple. "The ruin," he says, "is terrible, and if the hypostyle is to be saved it must be done at once, before further mischief takes place. The columns can be set up again, but the architraves above them are utterly broken and destroyed." The ruins of Karnak have for some years been under the care of competent restorers, M. Legrain at their head. On hearing of the disaster he at once set out for Upper Egypt. He found that the columns which he had already repaired had withstood the shock, and that even the mighty shaft, once famous as the "leaning column," and which he had re-erected last winter, was standing. The whole building, Professor Sayce points out, is in such a critical state that any delay is dangerous, and he hopes that the Egyptian Government may see its way towards increasing its grant for the restoration of the Temple, and so fortify it against fresh disaster.

The sixth and concluding part of volume viii. of the *Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society's Transactions* has just been issued to members. Besides the re-

ports of the bi-monthly meetings, and of the annual excursion (to Bath and Bristol) on June 30, and July 1, it contains these papers: "Declarations and Resolution of the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, and Muster Roll of the same, in 1794," by William Harley Hind; "The Rifle Corps Movement: the Old Militia in 1810," also by Mr. Hind; "Leicestershire Church Briefs," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; and "Parish Registers of Leicestershire, with an account of the Early Transcripts," by Henry Hartopp. There is also a good general index to volume viii., prepared by Henry Hartopp.

Samplers are greatly in favour at present, and good prices are often given for rare specimens. People who aim at having a collection of them will often give three or four guineas for a good sampler, and some of the curiosity-sellers advertise largely in country papers offering to buy any samplers which can be produced. Hanging on the walls of cottages are many beautiful specimens, of which the owners do not suspect the value, and these are now being transferred to ladies' boudoirs or artists' studios, placed under glass, and surrounded by a neat gold frame. Some nice old samplers were to be seen at the Exhibition of Ancient Fabrics and Embroideries which opened on November 13, but some of the best had been previously sold—snapped up by an ardent collector on the day of the private view.

In terms of the will of Dr. Fortnum, who died on March 6, both the income and the treasures of the Ashmolean Museum are (says the *Builder*) largely increased. Dr. Fortnum devised all his real estate, including Hill House, at Stanmore, subject to the life interest of his wife (who died on April 9), with a sum of £10,000, which he bequeathed to Oxford University in trust to apply one-half of the annual income for the general purposes of the Museum, and the other half of the income to increase the stipends of the curators of the Ashmolean Museum and of the collection he had already given to that Museum. He also bequeathed his books to the University in trust to form part of the Art and Antiquarian Library attached to the

Museum, and to the other objects of his collection already given or lent on loan he has added his collection of works of art, antiquities, old furniture, bronzes, pottery, glass, gems, pictures, and so on, together with a sum of £500 for the provision of glazed cases. The residue of his estate (valued at £41,247) he leaves to the British Museum for the erection of a room or rooms, to be known as the "Fortnum Galleries," with one for a more adequate display of the late Sir Wollaston Franks's collection.

We have received the annual part of the *Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. The most important article is an illustrated paper on "Roman Yorkshire," by Mr. J. Norton Dickons, which contains notices of the Roman remains still existing in the great northern county, taken in the order of the



itinera as they appear in the "Itinerary," so far as they relate to Yorkshire. By the courtesy of the society's editorial secretary, Mr. C. A. Federer, we are enabled to reproduce illustrations of two of the remains described.

The first is an altar of gritty sandstone, dating possibly as early as 205, which was dug up in 1890 in the river Calder. It is

15 inches high, by 18 inches broad, and is inscribed:

DEAE VIC
TORIAE
BRIGANT
A.D. AURS
ENOPIANU.

The altar is now in the Leeds Museum.

The second is a dedicatory tablet, 3 feet 1 inch wide, by 2 feet 1 inch high, from a



temple of Serapis, which is supposed to have stood near the site of the old North Eastern Railway Hotel at York. It was found in a cellar in 1770, and is now in the York Museum.

An interesting literary discovery, says *Literature*, has been made at Annecy. This is nothing less than the identification of the house occupied by Madame de Warens. This lady, it will be remembered, stole her husband's furniture and fled from Vevey to Evian, where she embraced the Roman Catholic faith and was rewarded with a pension by the King of Sardinia. The King, hearing it rumoured that she was his mistress, packed her off to Annecy, where she resided for several years, and it was there that Rousseau called on her with an introduction from M. de Pontverre, Curé of Confignon. She packed him off to Turin, but he found his way back, and she allowed him to live with her, and gave him good books to read, such as the *Spectator*, the *Henriade*, and the works of St. Evremond. The story is told at length in the *Confessions*.

It had long been supposed that the house in which these things happened had been pulled down at the time of the demolition of a neighbouring convent. Now that it has been proved to be still standing, it will, no doubt, attract literary pilgrims equally with the Châlet les Charmettes, near Chambéry, where the philosopher and his benefactress subsequently lived together.

In Messrs. Ellis and Elvey's *Winter Catalogue* of books and manuscripts, just issued, the first item is the O'Flahertie manuscript of the *Poems* of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's. The manuscript is on 440 pages, within red border lines, preceded by a "Table," or index of first lines on four pages. A portrait of the poet in a shroud, engraved by Droeshout from his monument in Old St. Paul's, is inserted. Our chief reason for noticing the cataloguing of this very interesting manuscript is that the title is followed by a long bibliographical note, extending over more than eight pages, on the history and characteristics of the O'Flahertie manuscript by Mr. R. Warwick Bond. The note is of much value both to bibliographers and to students of the poet, and has special interest now when Mr. Edmund Gosse has just published his elaborate and scholarly "Life and Letters of Dr. Donne."

Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, writes: "Although in notes upon Seven Sacrament Fonts (*ante*, pp. 310 and 352) undoubtedly old mediæval fonts only having carved representations of the seven sacraments upon them were intended to be included, I may record the rare instance of a new font of the kind in an Anglican Church. I allude to the one in the baptistry at the western end of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, W., which, it so happens, I made myself in A.D. 1888. In the ancient church of St. Michael at Doddiscombsleigh in this county is a fine fifteenth-century east window of painted glass representing the seven sacraments. Mended during the middle of last century, the craftsman immortalized himself by scratching his name thereon with his diamond. The scribble reads: 'PETER COLE, GLAZIER, 30 MARCH, 1762.'" Mr. Hems very kindly

sends us a beautiful photograph of the font at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens.

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The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on October 31, said: "There has lately been an extraordinary activity in excavating, with surprisingly rich results. The Roman Forum in three months is completely changed, while at Pompeii every day shows something new. Professor Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, under whose guidance the work is carried on, has just returned from Benevento and Pompeii, where, at the former place, a majestic Roman theatre has just come to light. A few stones have always been visible, but no one supposed them of any interest, until some preliminary investigations revealed an arch of the entrance to a theatre, composed of enormous blocks of travertine. From the parts brought to light it is deduced that this theatre will be one of the most important and perfect found up to the present. It is about the size of the Roman theatres of Pompey and Marcellus, and is better preserved. It has, in fact, already been ascertained that the entrance to the precincts, the immense ambulatories, the lower rows of seats, the stage, the orchestra (which measures about 300 feet), and the pit, are all perfect. This is certainly destined to be one of the most interesting remains in Italy."

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Scottish newspapers are usually liberal in their allotment of space to matters archaeological. It seems worth noting, for example, that in the *Glasgow Herald* of November 4 was the first of a series of articles on "Scottish Landscapes and the Pre-Reformation Church," by Mr. J. M. Mackinlay; the *Aberdeen Free Press* of the same date contained the first part, filling more than a column and a half, of an elaborate study of the history of "The Church of Mortlach," the oldest church in Scotland that is still used for worship; the *Wick Northern Ensign* of October 31, published a long letter on "The Dorrey Mountains and Brawlbin in Prehistoric Times;" and the *Dundee Advertiser* of November 6 printed a biographical notice, with portrait, of Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, who has been appointed Gifford Lecturer at St. Andrews.

A correspondent writes: "In the very interesting notice of the captivity of King John of France in this country 'Somerton in Lincolnshire' is given as one of his enforced places of residence (*ante*, p. 332). Is this some place that has disappeared? I have always understood it was Somerton the ancient capital of Somersetshire. Mr. Britton's circumstantial 'halts at Puckeridge, Royston, and Grantham,' certainly point to some place direct northward from Hertford." We submitted this note to Mr. Britton, who writes: "Somerton Castle in Lincolnshire has not quite disappeared. There are still left interesting portions of it, to wit, the basement story of the south-west tower (nearly concealed from view by farm buildings) containing a vaulted chamber with a small lobby. The north-west tower was demolished in 1849. The north-east tower still remains (or did so a few years back). It is polygonal, and has five small windows. It was built by Anthony Bec, afterwards Bishop of Durham, *circa* 1281. It is near Navenby in Lincolnshire. It was anciently called 'Soubretonne.'"

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There has lately been some correspondence in the *Times* with regard to the proposed rebuilding of the nave of Hexham Abbey. The rector of Hexham appealed for contributions, and Mr. Thackeray Turner, writing on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, roundly condemned the whole scheme. Canon Greenwell, whose name commands the respect of all antiquaries, replied on behalf of the Restoration Committee in a long letter to the *Times* of November 1. He pointed out that the church had been without a nave since 1296, though about the end of the fourteenth century an attempt was made to build one, the work having been actually commenced, and farther that the existing church is now quite inadequate for the wants of the congregation. "It is intended," continued the Canon, "to build a nave on the lines of that projected in the fourteenth century, and in the spirit of the style then prevailing, the design being guided by the remains which still exist." It is this attempt to pour new wine into old bottles that gives the antiquary great searchings of heart in regard to all such

undertakings. With respect to internal changes, Canon Greenwell wrote that nothing would be done "except absolutely necessary reparations and reconstructions, with some equally desirable transpositions. The Frithstool will be replaced where it stood before the dissolution. The stall work of the choir will again occupy its old site. The ancient cover will resume its proper place over the font. The Leschman and Ogle shrines will be transferred to their old positions. There will be no repainting of the valuable series of pictures on the screens, but only such cleaning as will enable them to be adequately seen without any interference with the original painting. The exterior of the building will remain essentially as it is at present." Messrs. Gibson and Sons, of Hexham, kindly send us an excellent model of the Frid Stool or Sanctuary Chair in the Abbey. It is an exact representation of the original on the scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, and forms an interesting reminder of one of the rarest of our ecclesiastical relics.

Another addition to the growing list of local periodicals is announced to appear shortly under the title of *East Anglia*, to be published quarterly. The editor will be the Hon. Mary Henniker. Contributions on Archaeology and Topography, among other subjects, are promised; and there will also be, it is stated, a short article on matters connected with the history of the counties, somewhat in the style of the *Eastern Counties Collectanea*, by the late John L'Estrange.

At the first meeting of the Bibliographical Society, held on November 20, Mr. Cyril Davenport read a paper on "Leathers used in Bookbinding." At the subsequent meetings of the season the following papers will be read: "Some Undescribed Copies of Shakespeare's First Folio," by Mr. Sidney Lee; "English Handwriting, A.D. 700-1400. Part II. The Forms of Letters," by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.; "Printing in Sicily," by Mr. R. S. Faber; "The Earliest Greek Types," by Mr. Robert Proctor; "The Sir Thomas More Collection at the Guildhall Library," by Mr. Charles Welch; and "Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*," by Professor Ferguson.

The Shropshire Parish Register Society is making progress. Although only in its second year, seventeen registers have already been issued to members (Battlefield, Clunbury, Cressage, Ford, Harley, Hopton Castle, Hughley, Kenley, Meverley, More, Moreton Corbet, Pitchford, Sheinton, Shipton, Sibdon Carwood, Smethcote, and Stapleton). Seven others are ready for delivery to members (Albrighton by Wolverhampton, Albrighton by Shrewsbury, Boningale, Broughton, Fitz, Halston, and Hanwood), whilst nine or ten other registers are in the printers' hands. We understand that between fifty and sixty of the Shropshire registers, all complete from the commencement to 1812, are either printed or ready for the press.

An important discovery, says the *Glasgow Herald* of November 3, has been made on the farm of Port-o'-Spittal, on Dunskey estate, near to Portpatrick. A tall stone erected in the centre of a field on the farm has always been regarded as marking the site of an ancient battlefield. From the sloping face on one side of the field quantities of sand have been removed for building purposes, and the collapse of the sandbank has unearthed what is believed to be an ancient Briton's grave, evidently of the late stone age or the early bronze period. The grave is built of flat sea-washed stones, covered with a heavy whinstone slab about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface of the ground. The grave's dimensions were fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and deep, and the body must have been placed therein in a sitting posture. In the grave were found a jawbone containing nine teeth, and other pieces of bone, in a good state of preservation. No weapons were found, but the grave contained an excellent specimen of an ancient clay urn, with network on the outer edge of the rim. From inquiries made it appears that many years ago other graves were discovered in the same field, but no importance was attached to them, and the slabs were carefully replaced.

The *American Book Prices Current*, which has been recently issued, shows that the most marked tendency in the American book market is the steady advance in the prices of

the Kelmscott Press publications, Americana, the privately printed books of William Loring Andrews, and a few of the rarer first editions of American authors. The new volume contains 8,315 titles, and is the record of 117 sales. Writing in the *Bookbuyer* (New York, C. Scribner's Sons) for November, Mr. Ernest Dressel North says: "In *American Book Prices Current* the rule adopted is to include all lots that bring three dollars and upwards. In England the price limit is £1, and the purchasers' names are always included. Why the Americans are afraid to have their names known has always been a mystery. It may not be widely known that many Americans in the auction-room use fictitious names. In looking over the pages of this excellently printed volume for this year, it is interesting to note that in some cases there is a marked difference between the prices realized in Boston and the same books sold in New York, while, on the other hand, there is often only a slight variation."



The picture of the cross at Sidestrond, reproduced in our last number, was made when the relic was first discovered in the course of pulling down the old church, and does not exactly represent, we find, the cross as it is now placed in the new church. If the drawing as shown *ante*, p. 322, be turned round, so that what appears as the right arm becomes the base, the inscription being vertical, and if the fragment which in the drawing appears to form the base be placed at the top of the shaft, so that both base and top have steps, the cross will be represented as it may now be seen in Sidestrond Church. Both arrangements, *i.e.*, as in the drawing reproduced in the *Antiquary* and as now placed in the church, are conjectural, for Mr. John Gunn, M.A., F.G.S., who communicated a notice of the cross on its discovery to the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, wrote: "Mr. Cornish, the contractor, informs me in a letter that three separate pieces of it were found 'in the filling in above the wall-plate on the south wall of the nave; the fragments were not all together, but all were on the same wall.'"



The Roman correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on November 10, remarked: "Dur-

ing the last few days the ground beside the southern front of the Basilica Æmilia has proved rich in remains of the adornments of that august edifice. Chief among these must be ranked two large oblong plaques of "Luna" marble, measuring 6 feet by 3 feet, carved with a rich design of leafy scrolls springing from a central bush of acanthus, and twining round the bodies of small lions—all in the highest relief. Those who are familiar with the fine Basilica of St. Lorenzo fuori le Mura may recall something like the counterparts of these plaques in the friezes of the choir; further, the beautiful Phrygian marble columns therein, upon which the said friezes rest, may possibly be some of those which in the fifth century were taken from the Basilica Æmilia (*cf.* Pliny, 36, 102). But, as an Italian archaeologist remarks to me, these are both larger and finer 'riquadri' than any to be seen there; in fact, they mark the apogee of Roman art, and show us what a standard of decorative handiwork prevailed in the days of Tiberius. It should be mentioned that the walls of the 'tabernæ Argentariæ Novæ' of the Basilica Æmilia, present considerable remains, possessing pavements of porphyry and 'serpentino verde' of the fifth century. In the mud of one of these was yesterday found a flanged tile bearing the stamp of King Theodoric."



At a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held on November 2, Mr. S. May, of Warrington, gave an account of the excavations that have taken place at the Roman camp at Wilderspool during the summer months, and a description of objects found, which included a bronze medallion, keys, fibulæ of the second century, bell with traces of late Celtic work, and pieces of glass, etc., and exhibited some Roman coins. The paper of the evening, on "George Preston and Cartmell Priory Church," prepared by the Rev. Canon Cooper, was read by Mr. W. E. Gregson, and gave a full account of the re-roofing of the church, rebuilding choir stalls, lady choir, and other interior restorations, chiefly through the efforts and influence of this worthy son of Sir Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall, in the first half of the seventeenth century, along with many extracts from the churchwardens' book.

Mr. H. Peel, in proposing a vote of thanks, spoke at some length, and expressed the hope that a complete description might be prepared of Cartmell Priory, the finest parish church in Lancashire, which was seconded by Mr. A. H. Robinson, and heartily accorded.




Curiosities of and in our Ancient Churches.

By HENRY PHILIBERT FEASEY.

(Continued from p. 182.)

II.

“EARSE-HOUSES” are another kind of ancient erections now seldom to be met with. They are erections against the walls of old churches, designed, as the name implies, for the housing of the common or parish hearse, which in sparsely populated and extensive parishes would be almost a necessity. Examples may be seen attached to the old Saxon churches of Elsdon and St. Peter, Bywell, both in Northumberland. In the former case the hearse-house is built against the north side of the chancel, and in the latter instance in the juncture formed by the chancel and the east end of the chantry chapel. On Easter Monday, in the year 1791, a rate of a penny per pound is recorded as having been levied on the parish of St. Peter for making a hearse, and for building a house to keep it in. Llanbedr Church, Merionethshire, possesses an ancient bier. The church of St. Mary, Morpeth, had upon the south of the churchyard a still more singular and rare erection, *i.e.*, a house for watchers of the dead. Another curiosity of past days, of which examples in metal have been left to us, is the permanent hearse or catafalque—a framework for lights used on ceremonial occasions—erected over the coffin on the lying-in-state of deceased folk of eminence or rank, or in a more permanent way over their tomb after burial. The framework was of wood, or metal, covered with hangings and wax tapers, which burnt in prickets, and which probably gave the orna-

ment its name—*herecius*, a hedgehog; French, a harrow. It was often of much architectural beauty and pretension. Permanent metal examples of these hearses exist in Tanfield and Bedale churches, Yorkshire, and at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. A fine example is the one covering the tomb of Lord Beauchamp, dated 1439, with taper-stands and lattices for attending Mass.

The cannon-balls built into the tower of St. Clement's Church, Hastings, memorials of the Dutch attack on the port under De Ruyter, in 1720; the horses' heads which ornament, or otherwise, the belfry of Elsdon Church, Northumberland, and whose introduction there had no other purpose, probably, than that of improving the sound of the bells; the bases of the columns of Shenford Church, Essex, hewn out of solid oak-trees, of gigantic growths and wonderful soundness, and such-like, need but a passing reference, as they have been described many times.

Few churches possess to-day what must have been in the troublous days of the olden time an almost indispensable appurtenant—an appurtenant, too, which afforded to our forbears all the advantages which our modern system of telegraphy vouchsafes to us—*Beacon turrets*, *i.e.*, small turrets raised well up above the battlements for the advantageous display of the beacons, which literally flashed the tidings of weal or woe, or warning, far away in all directions. These beacons are of rare occurrence, but Alnwick Church still retains one, built upon the south-east angle of the chancel; and Hadley Church, Middlesex, another, with a still more rare adjunct, the iron cresset receptacle—fire-pan or pitch-pot—for holding the blazing beacon which still stands upon it.

While upon the subject of towers, we may not inappropriately say a word or so upon *Vanes*—I mean upon vanes extraordinary, and not the cock-capped, every-day weather indicator which salutes our eyes in every street and from every steeple. To select a few from London City, we find St. Lawrence, Jewry, capped and crowned with the emblem of the martyrdom of its patron saint—a grid-iron; St. Andrew, Holborn, a pineapple; St. Mary-le-Bow, a dragon; St. Michael, Queenhithe, a ship; St. Peter, Cornhill, a key; St. Swithin, a pigeon. A crown fitly

surmounts the church of St. Olave (King), Hart Street, and the church of St. Antholin, as half a ship did the church of St. Mildred, Poultry, when standing, in accordance with the legend of that saint, whose ship in travelling over the sea was broken asunder by the waves, but for all that she safely came to land with all her following in one half. Upon the reparation of the vane the churchwardens, not acquainted evidently with the legend, replaced it with a *whole* ship! The church of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, is also surmounted by a ship of copper gilt, 6 feet 10 inches long, put up in 1710 by Prince George of Denmark. The rather remarkable representation of the Agnus Dei, or flag-bearing lamb, said to measure 6 feet from feet of lamb to top of flag, surmounts the parish church of Hendon, Middlesex.

Of all things one would least expect to find in a church would be a *Dovecot*, yet Elkstone Church, Gloucester, can lay claim to such an unusual appendage. The doves are accommodated in a chamber over the chancel, which has no opening into the church, but a lancet-window to the east, and a staircase from the church to it, the exterior walls being pierced for the access of the birds. Garway Church, too, has an almost unique specimen of a dovecot in a curious stone building of fourteenth-century date, entered on the south-west by an arched doorway, in which accommodation for 600 doves is provided. Another example is at Eastbourne, Sussex, with several hundred holes; an Early English one is at St. Mary Magdalene, Monks-Bretton, York; a conical one of early sixteenth-century date at SS. Mary and Seiriol, Penmon Glannach, Caermarthen, and others at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and St. George, Dunster, Somerset (circular). A most remarkable dovecot was destroyed some time since which belonged of old to the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes. It was of cruciform shape, and had no less than 3,228 holes.

Sun-dials upon the porches of our old churches are of frequent occurrence. They may be seen in many churches both in and outside London—at Putney and Barnes, for instance. The sun-dial above the south door of Kirkdale Church, Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, constructed in the days

of Edward the Confessor (*circa* 1060), bears one of the most ancient vernacular inscriptions of its class in Europe. The dial in the centre, which is semicircular, is divided into eight hour spaces. Above appear the words: "This is dæges sol merca" (This is day's sun mark); and below, "æt ilcum tide" (at every time), and "and Haward me wrohte and Brand Prs" (and Haward me wrought and Brand, Priest). On either side is an inscription which runs: "Orm Gamal suna bohte ses Gregorius minster thoune hit was cel to brocan and to falan and he hit let macan nowan frem grunde, Chře and Sēs Gregorius, in Eadward dagum cñg, in Tosti dagum eorl," *i.e.*, "Orm, Gamal's son, bought Saint Gregorius Minster, when it was all to broken and to fallen. He caused it to be made new from the ground to Christ and to Saint Gregorius, in Edward's days the King, in Tosti's days the earl." Tosti was, of course, the great Earl of Northumbria, brother of Harold, who fell fighting on the side of the Northmen, at Stamford Bridge. A sun-dial with an inscription of the same date is on the church of Aldborough, on the east coast of Yorkshire. At Edstone, two miles south of Kirkdale, is another; but the inscriptions, unfortunately, are imperfect: "Lothan me wrohte," and "Orlogiratory" (hour-circle). A very ancient dial is upon Pittington Church, Durham, divided into six divisions of day time, which has been deemed a reminiscence of dialling when the time of day was indicated by blocks of stone arranged circlewise upon the ground. Over the south door of Daglingworth Church, Gloucestershire, is set a Saxon sun-dial. At Dalton-le-Dale, Durham, the dial is on the north wall, the time being indicated by the sun through the windows of the south wall. This church has another peculiarity in that the window of its vestry is formed with a Roman votive altar, on which some letters are discernible.

From sun-dials we very naturally come to *Clocks*, and in some instances they both remain together upon the same side of the tower as at Barnes Church, Surrey. In regard to clocks a difficulty presents itself at the outset, for it cannot be settled with any certainty which of those which have come down to us may justly lay claim to antiquity,

and even those which can put in such a claim have been so altered and renovated with new works and such-like, that their claim has been disputed and set aside at the outset. A celebrated clock is that at Exeter Cathedral (north wing of transept), below the famous bell, Peter of Exeter, whose date is thought to be the fourteenth century. It is certain a clock existed "in boreali turre" of the cathedral in 1317 A.D., and probably this is the same that remains. It has two dials, and its construction (little of the ancient works remain) referred to the reign of the third Edward (but is in all probability older), when the science of astronomy was in its nonage, and when the earth was regarded as the central point of the universe. A very similar clock, and one coeval with it, is at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and another astronomical clock bearing some resemblance at the cathedral of Wells (north arm, main transept), which is said to have been brought from Glastonbury after the Dissolution, where it was constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk there, for his abbey in 1325 A.D., and which claims to be the oldest self-striking clock with a count wheel. It has been very much altered, however, since his time; indeed, very little of the original remains. Formerly at every hour two sets of twelve horsemen in armour of fifteenth-century pattern rode out of two gateways and revolved in concentric circles, but in opposite directions, striking each other with their lances as they passed as many times as the hour to be denoted required. Upon the striking of the hours four figures still rush round in tournament fashion. A little way off, and perched very high up, sits a quaint figure, or quarter-jack, habited in a very similar costume to that of last century, from which exalted position he strikes the quarters by kicking his spurred heels against two bells placed behind his feet. Another bell is placed within the reach of his hands with which he presumably strikes the hours. There is another clock at Salisbury Cathedral which also claims the justly celebrated Peter as its maker. Here, too, armoured manikins revolved upon the striking of the hours, and a jack struck the quarters with spurred heel. Armoured figures, holding battle-axes, still stand on either side of the outer face. The

hours are struck upon the clock at York—brought inside the nave within the last few years—by a couple of well-designed figures in armour, one striking the half-hours on a metal cylinder with a long hammer, the other the quarters on another cylinder with a halbert. Another clock, claiming to hail from Glastonbury,* and the same master-maker, is the fourteenth(?) century orrery or astronomical clock at Wimborne Minster, in the interior of the western tower, and in which are exhibited the curious ideas held by our ancestors on the science of astronomy according to the Copernican system. A stationary globe placed in the central dial-plate represents the earth, from which a single revolving hand with a small gilt sun affixed points to the hours, beginning with I. at the top of the face, and coming down to XII. at the bottom, and then ascending the other side from I. to XII. again, by which arrangement the sun is represented as travelling round the earth once in twenty-four hours. The varying phases and age of the moon are shown on the outer rim of the dial by a rotating disc. A quarter-jack is also in connection with the clock, which with clock and orrery at Wells are believed to be the only two extant. The clock in the tower, with its pendulum swinging in the nave, of St. Mary's Church, Rye, Sussex, is prepared to contest the claim of any as the oldest reputed working in England. Its date is unknown. It has jacks-o'-the-clock or quarter-boys also. Blyburgh Church, Suffolk, has a somewhat similar curiosity, though not in connection with any clock, where over the screen, on the epistle side of the choir, is a quaintly-carved figure, similar to, but not so imposing as, the armoured manikin at Southwold, which strikes a bell as the clergy emerge from the vestry.

Galilees or *galilee chapels* may, on account of their rarity, be justly regarded as curiosities. The words, "He goeth before you into Galilee; there you shall see Him," have been quoted as an explanation of the term. These galilees or narthexes (the part of an early church, railed off from the rest, to which catechumens and penitents were admitted as "Galilees of the Gentiles," etc.) were spots

* At Marston, Somerset, is a clock said also to have been brought from Glastonbury Abbey.

or enclosures only less sacred than the church itself. Usually they are but porches or vestibules, as at Lincoln (west side of south transept, and which has an upper chamber) and at Ely, which has been described as "one of the loveliest things that man ever built, and one of the most individually English in its loveliness." Their position seems not to have been of material consequence, as in two examples they are found at the west end of the nave, a third at the west side of the south transept, and a fourth on the north side of the nave. But the galilee at Durham is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself, and it is a lady chapel as well as a narthex. Indeed, it is a vast chapel extending along the west front, and divided into a central avenue with two aisles of richly-ornamented arcades on clustered columns. The reason of its peculiar composite character has been assigned by tradition to the "very godly fear of women" which the good St. Cuthbert is said to have harboured within his holy bosom. Centuries after his death successive builders, reverencing his susceptibilities, drew a white line across the pavement at the far west end of the nave over which it was not lawful for the foot of woman to pass. A line of blue marble is still to be seen between the piers adjacent to the north and south doors. When it was proposed by Bishop Pudsey to build Our Lady's Chapel in the accustomed place, eastward of the choir, the foundations refused to bear their load, so he transferred his operations to the westward, where, the foundations resting upon the rock itself, the design was completed. Moreover, the builder Bishop, thinking the ladies somewhat harshly treated, made his Ladye Chapel a galilee as well, "into which women might lawfully enter." Within this galilee chapel is the tomb of the Venerable Bede, with an inscription, dating only from 1830, recording the resting of his bones beneath it. Beverley Minster has also a porch with chamber above, in which the porter of the monastery had a bed that he might be within call of the unfortunates seeking the safety of sanctuary.

Attached to some of our ancient churches are little chapels or enclosures which go, correctly or incorrectly, under the name of *Anchorages*. Anker, or anchor-holds, which

is the old English word for such enclosures, were small chapels within or attached to the church where pious folk desiring complete solitude and repose were enwalled by a special service and ritual, and where they spent their lives in acts of devotion and contemplation on Divine things. The cell in which the recluse was enclosed was generally so placed as to afford a view of the altar, and of hearing the service, and could only be entered, if at all—for at times they were even walled in—from the interior of the church, the inhabitant receiving the communion and the necessities of life through a kind of garret-window left for the purpose. Some anchores were placed in these anchor-houses for the express purpose of looking after the churches. The above must suffice, for even to touch slightly upon such a subject as "Anchorites" alone would occupy many pages of this magazine. However, these chapels were not always the residence of anchores, being latterly used to house widows and paupers. St. Dunstan, soon after he became a monk at Glastonbury, is said to have constructed one with his own hands for his own occupation, annexing it to the church of St. Mary there, which more resembled a sepulchre than a human habitation. The anchorage in the church of Chester-le-Street presents us with a good example. It is situated in the nave, and access is gained to it from the porch. There is an opening from it into the church through which the anchorite could converse or in other ways communicate with those without. It contains also within an aumbry, or cupboard, where food could be kept, and a place for a lamp to hang. Similar chambers may be seen in the churches of Thirk and Warkworth, where access is gained only from within the church. The old church at Morpeth has a small chamber opening out of the chancel which has no external access, save a small quatrefoiled aperture which is set slantwise like a hagioscope.

Sepulchre chapels are still rarer adjuncts to our ancient churches. There is one at Kingsland Church, Herefordshire (north side of nave), to which access is gained through the north porch. It contains a tomb-like erection, between 5 and 6 feet in length, that would also serve as an altar-

table. Besides window-openings in north-east walls of the chapel, the north wall of the nave is perforated with four lancet openings, so that anyone in the chapel can see into the end of the nave, and persons in that position can see into the chapel, by which means a commemorative service, usually annually performed, could be assisted in its celebration by persons assembled in the nave. The positions of the very few of these chapels which we possess differ, thus showing that their erection was more a matter of convenience than consequence; and it is quite possible that more of the small chapels attached to our ancient churches may have been for such celebrations than have been ascertained, and that some which have been dubbed anchorages were in reality sepulchre chapels, or Easter sepulchres, and *vice versâ*.

(To be continued.)



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. XXIX.

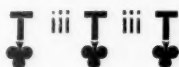
THE late summer and autumn of the current year have been prolific in discoveries of Roman remains. Excavations in particular have been abundant. In my last article, written in July, I noted that we might expect systematic digging in various quarters, and the expectation has not been disappointed. I shall have to describe below results obtained by the spade at Silchester, Wroxeter, Caerwent, Glossop, Warrington, Ribchester, and along the Roman Wall. These results naturally differ a good deal in value and importance, but they form collectively a serious body of valuable facts. Add to these accidental discoveries of moment made in South Wales and at Chester, and the record of the last four months may fairly be described as very noteworthy. Certainly it is full, and, as last year, requires two articles.

I commence, as usual, south of the Thames, and here two sites demand notice, Dorchester

in Dorsetshire and Silchester in Hampshire. At Dorchester part of a Roman villa has been discovered outside the area of the Romano-British Durnovaria. It is about a quarter of a mile west from the south-western angle of the rampart encircling that town, and about 250 yards west of the amphitheatre, under the garden of a row of newly-built cottages in Olga Road, and it was during the erection of these cottages that it was discovered. Its site is noteworthy, close to and yet outside the Roman ramparts; but the feature in it which has attracted most attention is a tessellated pavement, about 35 by 14 feet in area. So far as at present excavated, this pavement consists of two large perfect rectangles and a third imperfect, joined by two small rectangles, the whole bordered by a plain red floor. This is a not uncommon arrangement, which finds a precise parallel in many modern houses, where the centre of the floor is covered by an ornamental carpet or large rugs, while the edges are laid with drugget or left plain. The ornamentation of the pavement is principally geometrical, with a little conventional foliation, and so far as I can judge by a photograph, the whole thing is by no means remarkable. It possesses, of course, much local interest, but its general importance, I think, has been wholly overrated by some of those who have rushed into print concerning it. The proposal to acquire the pavement and relay it in the County Museum is an excellent one, but the cost of the purchase and transport, as given in the *Times*, £700, seems to betray the overestimate of its value, to which I have just alluded. A tenth of the sum would amply meet the case. I am much afraid that the wild statements sent to the newspapers have so enhanced the value of the pavement in its owner's eyes that its purchase for the Dorchester Museum has been made quite impossible. I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Moule for information respecting the find, and for a photograph.

At Silchester the tenth successive season of excavation has just been concluded. The drought hindered operations to an unusual extent, and the *insula* explored, which lie north-east of the Forum, did not prove very productive either in striking buildings or in small relics of importance. The achieved results are therefore more valuable as helping

to fill in the picture of Calleva than as individually significant, but this will be no discouragement to those who appreciate the Silchester excavations. The object of those excavations is the complete uncovering of a small Romano-British town, and that object is in itself of very great importance. The finds include three "corridor" houses and a small one of the courtyard type, with a few detached buildings, of which the use is not yet known; also several wells and a good deal of pottery. One piece of a well-known black ware with white slip has the inscription VITAM TIBI ("Your health") addressed to the drinker, and ornament of this type:



One piece of glass has a maker's mark z (or n), and there are other minor curiosities. The work has been done under the direction of Messrs. Stephenson and Davis.

I may next record two small finds from the south-eastern counties. At Merstham, in Surrey, two sun-baked urns, some flint arrow-heads, and an undecipherable Roman coin, are reported as found in the Rectory garden during October. The coin, whether Roman or not, can hardly be coeval with the other relics. At Braintree, in Essex, a stone coffin is said to have been found in Albert Road during October; it contained "the skeleton of a Roman warrior, measuring 7 feet 3 inches in length," with "a tear-bottle by his side." I cite it as a pleasant curiosity. Such finds were common eighty or a hundred years ago.

A striking find has been made in South Wales in the middle of October. Some workmen digging on Sully Moors, between Cardiff and Barry, found not more than 6 inches under the turf a skeleton, and 10 feet away from it a small bronze jug filled with coins and a few pieces of jewellery. The jug was broken by the labourers, but three-quarters of the hoard came into the possession of Mr. John Storrie, who has printed a provisional catalogue in the *Western Mail*. There are three gold rings, four gold coins, and 278 silver coins. The gold coins are of Diocletian (one) and Maximian (three). The silver—mostly debased silver—date from all periods of the third century, commencing

with twenty "denarii" of Caracalla, and ending with one of Carausius. The hoard was therefore deposited or lost about A.D. 300. The fate of the objects, which are subject to the law of treasure-trove, is, I believe, as yet undecided; meanwhile Mr. Storrie has benefited archæologists greatly by procuring a record of them. They constitute a hoard of rather unusual date and composition.

Another site, which is not in South Wales, but very near it, has been the scene of good work. Mr. Martin, Mr. Hudd, and their colleagues have excavated a good portion of the south-west quarter of Caerwent (Venta Silurum) and examined the walls of the town during last August, September, and October. The results are very promising. Several buildings have been uncovered, the chief of which is a house, or other edifice, constructed round a central square. This resembles a "courtyard" house, except that it encloses its courtyard on all four sides, and some of its masonry is more massive than would be needed for a private dwelling. It contains a well-preserved *latrine*. The ordinary finds of pottery, coins, etc., have been made. The work is to be resumed next year, and well deserves continuance.

The projected excavations at Wroxeter (Viroconium) have not been carried out as yet. One week's digging was achieved in the end of September, when Mr. Hope cleared out the great hall of the baths, south of the "old wall," which is still standing high. This latter wall is now exposed to its full height, and rises nearly 6 feet higher out of the ground than it did before. Part of the mosaic floor of the hall was revealed, and the entrance into it from the adjoining basilica; but no architectural fragments of interest were found, nor any smaller objects of note. Mr. Hope tells me that next year the basilica and the rest of the baths are to be attacked.

With Wroxeter I may close the present article, reserving for No. XXX. in January my accounts of the finds in the military stations of the North, at Chester, Melandra Castle near Glossop, Ribchester, and the Wall and its vicinity. Last year I was compelled similarly to bisect my autumnal records, and the fulness of material makes it advisable to repeat that course this year also.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
November 10, 1899.

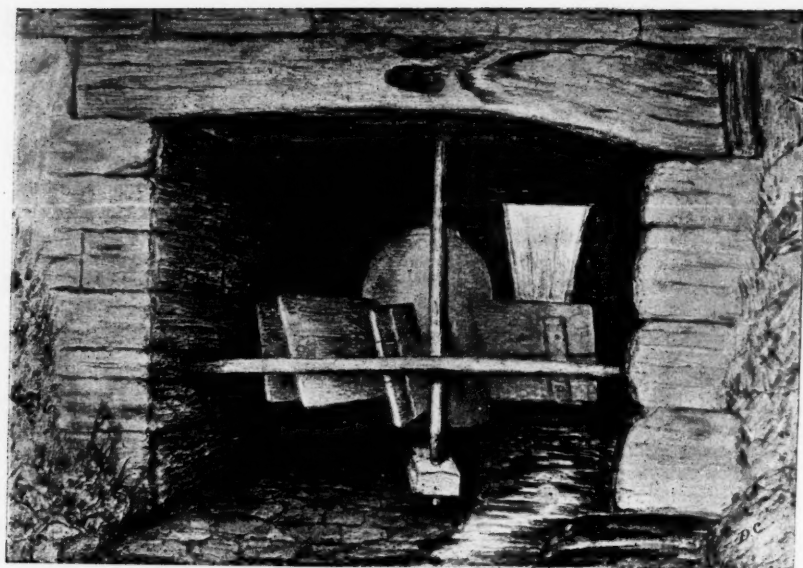


FIG. 1.

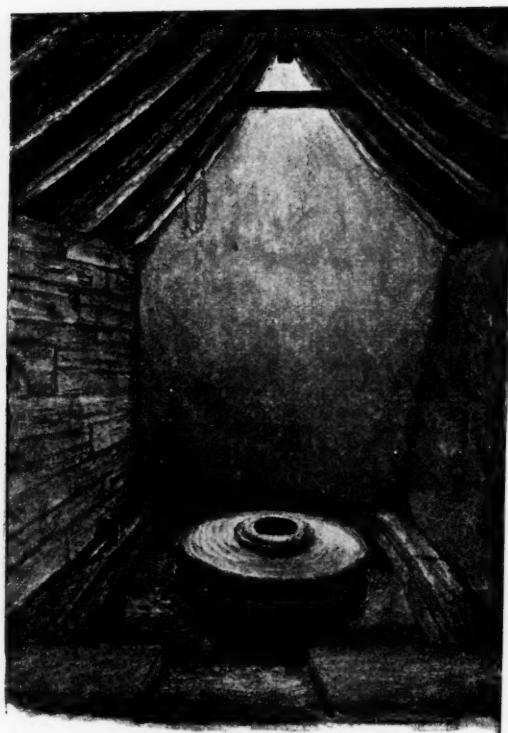


FIG. 2.

Corn-mills in Shetland.

By DAVID CHRISTIE.

THE accompanying sketches illustrate the primitive condition of the corn-mill still in use in our most northerly group of islands; but the simple wheel is, without doubt, the unacknowledged forerunner of the turbine.

When the Shetland mill was contrived, there was no necessity for enclosing the wheel like the turbine, inasmuch as throughout the archipelago the water-courses are always well filled, and are rapid in their race, and consequently the little corn-mill can be utilized at any moment. The mill is built over the channel of a stream, and set to work by the opening of a sluice, as with our common water-mills. Near the mill the



FIG. 3.

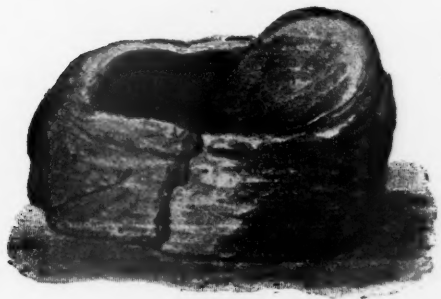


FIG. 4.

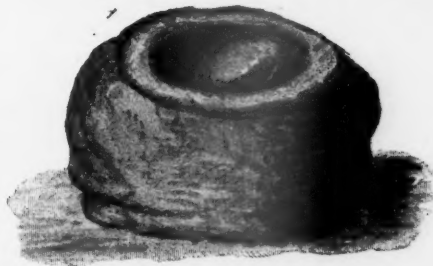


FIG. 5.

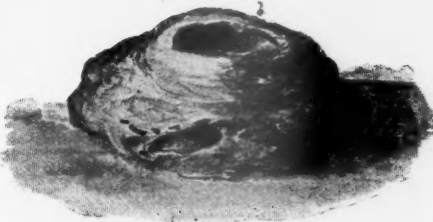


FIG. 6.

canal is narrowed, and a trough is laid on to a slope towards the wheel, to impart greater force to the current.

The wheel is formed of a central block like the fellow of a cart-wheel, with broad blades inserted at an angle to receive the full impact of the flow from the sloping trough.

On its lower extremity a spindle is fitted, which is let into a receiver in a beam, connected by an upright rod, which is attached to the upper stone. The lower stone is, of course, a fixture, and the mode of "setting" the upper one is a rough-and-ready one. The upright rod terminates in a square piece of timber, through which a pin is driven, and by means of little blocks the beam on which the spindle rests is raised or lowered, and with it the upper stone, so as to yield a coarse or fine meal as required.

The mill is fed by hand, the attendant sitting on a bench and supplying grain as the meal issues from between the stones; and, as "a canny lean for weary banes" the wall behind him is built with a backward slope!



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

When a new mill-stone is required, the owner goes to the "scathold," or common, selects one for his purpose, and there fashions it, and his neighbours help him in bringing it to the mill, they in their turn receiving like assistance in their time of need.

This little mill appears to be the third of the series of inventions for grinding corn. First there was the ancient quern (some of which are still in use in the remoter districts of Thule), a stone basin in which the grain was rubbed down into meal; second the hand-mill, which consists of a small upper and lower stone, the former being turned round by a pin inserted near the rim; and third, such as is above described.

The two principal illustrations (Figs. 1 and 2) are from drawings made on the spot at the "town" of Sound, two miles to the west of Lerwick, and the others (Figs. 3 to 8) are from specimens in the British Museum. The upper stone of the largest of these, of

which two sketches are given (Figs. 7 and 8), seems to have been hung on a swivel and turned round by a handle fixed in the orifice at the side.



Some Old London Museums and Collections.

By G. L. APPERSON.

MERLIN'S MECHANICAL MUSEUM.



SHORT account of Merlin's Mechanical Museum seems to be a natural pendant to the article in the *Antiquary* for September last on the curious collection of James Cox.

John Joseph Merlin was born in September, 1735, at St. Peter's, in the town of Huy, on the river Meuse, between Namur and Liège.* Little or nothing is known of his earlier years. From the age of nineteen to twenty-five he resided in Paris, whence he came to London in the suite of the Spanish Ambassador Extraordinary, the Count de Fluenti, to his house in Soho Square, in May, 1760. Kirby, in the sketch of Merlin's life in his *Wonderful Museum*, says that shortly after his arrival in London in 1760 he became first a principal mechanic at Cox's Museum; but as the latter was not opened till 1773, the statement is clearly erroneous. Between 1773 and 1775 he served for a short time in Cox's collection, and on leaving it, settled in Little Queen Anne Street, Marylebone.

Merlin soon became well known as a maker of engines, mathematical instruments, watches, clocks, and mechanical inventions of various kinds. He patented a new kind of roasting-screen, and also an invention for combining the pianoforte and the harpsichord in one instrument. After some years in Little Queen Anne Street, he moved to 11, Princes Street, Hanover Square, where, about 1783, he opened his museum. Merlin seems to have been a kindly and amiable as

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1803, vol. lxxiii., part i., p. 485.

well as a very clever, if somewhat eccentric, man. He is said to have been open-handed, especially to artists and workmen of ingenuity who applied to him for work or assistance.

His combined cleverness and eccentricity he showed in several curious ways. He was fond of going to the masquerades which were so much the fashion towards the end of the last century, as the Goddess of Fortune, moving in a wheel of his own invention and construction. Sometimes he appeared as Cupid, or as Vulcan, forging his own bolts. Merlin was one of the earliest inventors of roller-skates; but the public of his day did not care for the novelty. He went one evening to one of Mrs. Cornelys' notorious masquerades at Carlisle House, Soho Square, with a pair of his wheeled skates and a violin under his arm. Presently he fastened on the skates, and with fiddle in hand began gliding over the polished floor. Gradually he accelerated the pace, and became the cynosure of every eye. But pride soon had a fall, for being unable to check his speed, he dashed into a very valuable mirror, with the result that the glass was smashed, the violin broken to pieces, and himself wounded rather severely. This did not make for the popularity of roller-skating. Merlin also went to masquerades as a quack-doctor, making the tour of the rooms in the self-wheeled chair which was named after him, and which will be described presently.

In Hyde Park he was often a conspicuous figure, driving himself in what he called his "unrivalled mechanical chariot"—a vehicle of which there is a plate in Kirby's *Wonderful Museum*. It bore a dial which registered the distance travelled, and abounded in ingenious contrivances. Even the whip was mechanical. It was attached by a spring to a cord, which was worked at the will of the occupant of the chariot.

The ingenious Merlin died in May, 1803, and was buried at Paddington. The obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* describes him as "Rose's engine-maker and mathematical instrument and watch and clock-maker in general." Before he died he requested that as soon as he was dead his favourite horse, which he had been accustomed to drive in his "mechanical chariot," should be immediately shot, the animal being thirty

years old. This was done as he had wished. A year after Merlin's death, in May, 1804, his museum in Princes Street was advertised to be sold by auction in one lot; but it was kept open for some years longer, not closing finally until about Midsummer, 1808.

It is now time to speak of the contents of this museum. Our authority is a very little book—resembling in appearance and shape one of those tiny chap-books which were the delight of book-starved children a hundred years ago—which is probably very scarce. The copy in the Library of the British Museum is bound up with sundry like-sized children's books and pamphlets, and has the following title-page: "Morning and Evening Amusements at Merlin's Mechanical Museum, No. 11, Princes Street, Hanover Square. Admission, every Day during the whole Year (Sundays excepted) from Eleven till Three o'Clock, at Half-a-Crown; And in the Evening, from Seven till Nine o'Clock, at Three Shillings. Ladies and Gentlemen who honour Mr. Merlin with their Company may be accommodated with Tea and Coffee, at One Shilling each." Neither place of publication nor date is given. Considering that the catalogue which follows this announcement contains only thirty-two entries, the prices of admission may be considered fairly high.

People in those days were not so satiated with shows as their descendants now are, and an exhibition which would now attract little attention was then regarded as no small thing. The Rev. William MacRitchie, a Scottish minister, whose "Diary" was printed in the *Antiquary* a year or two ago, went to see the Museum on August 1, 1795, and made the following note of his visit: "Go to see *Merlin's Museum*, a most wonderful display of human ingenuity. A vast variety of most curious movements, depending upon electrical and magnetical principles. The mechanical powers exhibited here in the greatest perfection."* Mr. MacRitchie was fairly lavish with his superlatives over an exhibition of thirty-two more or less ingenious pieces of mechanism.

Every article shown was Merlin's own work. The first three items in the list are a "perpetual motion representing a curious

* *Antiquary*, September, 1896, vol. xxxii., p. 272.

clock," a mechanical garden, and the "Quartetto Music-cabinet." Then comes the famous "*Morpheus* and Gouty Chair." This was, perhaps, the first of the many invalid chairs which have since been invented for the comfort and relief of crippled sufferers, although one wonders whether the "wheele-chaire for ease and motion" which Lord Aubigny showed to Mr. Evelyn on January 11, 1662, was an earlier example of the same kind. Like similar chairs of later date, Merlin's invention had double tires to its two front wheels, and could be propelled by the occupant turning the outer tire with the hand. It is described as "intended for the infirm to wheel themselves from room to room, with the greatest ease. . . . It has a cradle, on which the legs may be placed in different positions, and also a small table to read and write at, or take refreshment off. The back . . . is made to fall down at pleasure, so as to form a Bed or Couch." This was probably the most useful and practical, and certainly became the most widely known, of Merlin's inventions. The name lasted long after the death of the original maker. A Merlin chair is mentioned by the Rev. Edward Smedley in a letter dated May 4, 1835, printed in his *Poems, with a Selection from his Correspondence*, 1837, p. 429. It had been sent to him as a present by a friend. He describes it as "A Merlin (or some improvement thereon) chair, with many appendages and fashions of transformation, of which I have still to learn the use. Mary, who has made an excursion with it already round the hall, speaks with delight of its facility of management."

Sir David Brewster, speaking of a hand-worked car, said to have been constructed by Sir Isaac Newton while still a schoolboy, says: "The mechanical carriage which Sir Isaac is said to have invented was a four-wheeled vehicle, and was moved with a handle or winch wrought by the person who sat in it. We can find no distinct information respecting its construction or use, but it must have resembled a Merlin's chair, which is fitted only to move on the smooth surface of a floor, and not to overcome the inequalities of a common road."

* *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*, 1855, vol. i., p. 10.

The articles in the museum numbered 5 to 8 are "The Hydraulic Vase," "The Review of Beauties," "The Library Table," and "The Hygeian Chair." The last was a rocking-chair.

No. 9 is Sanctorius's Balance, "which will give the weight and stature of any person who stands on it"—which reads like an anticipation of the automatic machines now to be found at every railway-station. Sanctorius, it may be remembered, was a professor of medicine at the University of Padua at the beginning of the seventeenth century. His balance was made with a seat, in which he placed himself after his meals, for the purpose of making observations connected with a series of curious experiments on insensible perspiration. Next to the Balance comes "An Air-Gun," followed by "The Tea-Table," which is said to be an invention which "enables a Lady to fill a dozen tea-cups without using her hands." One would like to have had further particulars of this curious table, which many ladies nowadays would find an invaluable afternoon assistant.

Nos. 12, 13, and 14 are "The Circus of Cupid," "A cruising Frigate," and "The Temple of Flora." No. 15 is a "Model of Merlin's Cave." This was a long-cherished idea of the ingenious mechanician. He proposed to erect at Paddington a building of strange construction for the housing of his museum. It was to be 100 feet in length, 50 in width, and 48 in height. There were to be three circular ball-rooms, 40 feet by 20, with "a grand Orchestra to imitate the Band at the Abbey; and two alcoves for the reception of a pair of Automaton figures as large as life; with a variety of other mechanical curiosities calculated to entertain the imagination and improve the mind." This strange plan was never carried into effect.

To the "Model" succeed a juggler, a machine for the blind to play at cards, a gambling-machine—suggestive of a modern *pari-mutuel*—a mechanical organ, which seems to have been of the familiar barrel type, a "Stone-Eater," a fire-screen, and a "Valetudinarian Bedstead." The last was an adjustable couch suitable for an invalid—the forerunner of many of its kind. Next to the bedstead comes the "Hygeian Air-

pump," which "draws foul air out of Ships, Hospitals, Bedclothes, etc., and supplies them with that which is fresh, warm, or possesses a medicinal virtue." This, again, was an anticipation of more modern sanitary appliances. Nos. 24 to 27 are an aerial cavalcade, an artificial bat, a vocal harp, and a patent "Pianoforte Harpsichord with Trumpets and Kettledrums"—a fearsome instrument suggestive of the "musical" machine attached nowadays to steam roundabouts. No. 28 is a "Grand Band of Music." This is followed by two "Escarpolles," which were simply mechanical swings, and the list ends with another instrument of torture, a barrel-harpsichord.

The tiny guide-book or catalogue concludes with some rhymes sent by a grateful user of the famous chair, with a refrain in praise of Master Merlin and his invention. The first and last verses are as follows:

You who on Fortune's rough highway,
Which all are doom'd to whirl in,
For gouty feet would take a seat,
Apply to Master Merlin.

To facts so felt, toes, ancles, knees,
Their conscious suffrage hurl in;
And truth encores from thousand pores,
O bravo! Master Merlin!



Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued from p. 267.)

LATIN-ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

- Most easy instructions for reading. By S. W. A. Oblong 8vo., [London, about 1610.] 2 leaves.
- Æsop's Fables, English and Latin. Every one of which is divided in its distinct periods, marked with Figures; [for the use of children]. By Charles Hoole. 12mo., London, 1700.
- A New Translation of Æsop's Fables, adapted to the meanest capacities. 8vo., 1715, 1734.

Moral Virtue Delineated, in One Hundred and three Short Lectures, both in French and English. Edited by Penelope Aubin. With copper-plates. Folio, London, 1726.

Recommended for the instruction of youth, especially of the highest quality.

The Accidence, or first Rudiments of English Grammar. By a Lady. 12mo., 1775.

Grounds of Grammar penned and published. By John Bird, schoolmaster at Gloucester. 8vo., Oxford, 1639.

A Grammar of the English Tongue. By John Brightland. Second Edition. 8vo., London, 1712.

Remarkable as being designed for Ireland as well as professed by Great Britain.

Ludus Literarius, or The Grammar School. By John Brinsley. 4to., London, 1612, 1627.

Pveriles Confabulatiunculæ: Or Childrens Dialogues, Little conferences, or talkings together, or little speeches together, or Dialogues fit for children. By the same. Small 8vo., 1617.

With a postscript, where Brinsley speaks of condescending to the requests of those who had called for the translations mentioned and promised in his *Grammar School*, 1612.

The Posing of the Parts. By the same. 4to., London, 1630, 1647, 1669.

Ludus Literarum, The Sporting of the Letters; or, The Scholar's Recreation. By the same. 4to., [? 1630].

The date cut off in the only copy yet seen by me.

Arithmetica Infinita, or the accurate Accountant's best Companion, contrived and calculated by George Brown. Oblong 12mo., 1717.

An English Expositor. By John Bullokar. 8vo., London, 1616, 1621, etc.

Rhetoricæ Libri duo, in usum scholarum postremo recogniti. By Charles Butler. 4to., London, 1629.

The Plain Englishman's Historian: Or, A Compendious Chronicle of England, From its first being Inhabited to this present Year 1679. By H. C. 12mo., 1679.

Elementary Dialogues for the improvement of youth. By J. H. Campe. Translated by Seymour. Plates. Post 8vo., 1792.

The Tutor to True English, whereby all that can read and write may attain to Orthography, or the exact writing of English as

readily as if bred scholars. By Henry Care. 8vo., 1687.

A curious work, giving the old pronunciation of many words, which in some cases agrees with provincial dialects.

A Critical Latin Grammar. By John Coleridge, Vicar and Schoolmaster at Ottery St. Mary, Devon. 12mo., 1772.

See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* art. *Coleridge*. The last page contains the following notice by the author: "He Boards and Teaches at Sixteen Guineas per Year. A Writing-Master attends, for those who chuse it, at Sixteen Shillings a Year, and a Dancing-Master (at present Mr. Louis, of Exeter) once a Week, at two Guineas per Year." It may be observed that the Rev. William Hazlitt, at Wem, in Shropshire, in 1790, proposed to take boarding pupils at twenty-five guineas a year.

At the end of the list of subscribers, Mr. Coleridge (father of S. T. C.) announces another educational work of his, entitled "Sententiæ Excerptæ, Explaining the Rules of Grammar."

Geographical Cards made and Sold For Henry Brome at y^e Gun in St. Pauls Church-yard London. 12mo., 1676. Engraved by Van Hove.

Some of the leaves are surmounted by portraits, and some refer to the English Plantations in America, Mexico, etc.

The Sciential Cards, or a new and ingenious knowledge grammatically epitomized. 12mo., 1651.

The Catechism, with the Order of Confirmation. 8vo., London, 1768. With copper-plates.

A Metrical Index to the Bible. By Josiah Chorley. 12mo., Norwich, 1711; 12mo., London, 1714.

The Protestant Schoolmaster. By Edward Clark, B.D. 8vo., 1680.

Writing Improv'd, Or Penmanship made Easy. By John Clark, Writing-Master and Accountant. 4to. [1714.] Portrait of Author, and plates.

Dux Grammaticus. By John Clarke. 12mo., London, 1633. Seventh edition, 12mo., London, 1677.

Cocker's Vulgar Arithmetic. 8vo., London, 1678.

Cocker's Decimal Arithmetic. 8vo., London, 1685.

Cocker's English Dictionary. 12mo., London, 1715.

Cocker's Writing-Books.

See Hazlitt's *Collections*.

The English Dictionary. By Henry Cockeram. 12mo., London, 1623, 1632, 1637, 1642, 1670.

An English Dictionary. By Elisha Coles. 8vo., London, 1676. Other editions.

Orbis Sensualium Pictus [Or the Visible World]. By J. A. Comenius or Komenski.

Translated by Charles Hoole. 8vo., London, 1659. Often reprinted. With very curious plates of trades, etc.

Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ. By C. Cooper, A.M. 8vo., London, 1685.

An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult terms, etc. 8vo., London, 1685.

A Geographical Dictionary. 5th edition. 12mo., London, 1687.

The Speaker, Or Miscellaneous Pieces selected from the best English Writers. By Enfield. 8vo., 1773. Often reprinted.

See *Particular Schools (Wem)*.

An Historical Dictionary of England and Wales. 8vo., London, 1692. [By Erle.]

A Compendium of the Art of Logic. By Robert Fage the Younger. 12mo., London, 1651.

Familiar Forms of Speaking, composed for the use of Schools. Sixth edition. 12mo., London, 1685.

A Battle-Door for Teachers and Professors to learn Singular and Plural: *You to Many*, and *Thou to One*: Singular, *One, Thou*; Plural, *Many, You*. By George Fox, John Stubs, and Benjamin Furby. Folio, London, 1660.

Galtruchius, F., of the Society of Jesus. The Poetical Histories Being a Complete Collection of all the Stories necessary for a perfect understanding of the Greek and Latin Poets. Translated by Marius D'Assigny. 8vo., 1671.

An English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities. By Thomas Godwin, M.A. 4to., Oxford, 1614. Later editions.

Geographia Classica, The Geography of the Ancients as described in the Greek and Latin Classics, in 29 maps of the Old World. 8vo., 1712.

Ad Grammaticen ordinariam Supplementa Quædam. 8vo., 1648.

Short Rules of Grammar. 8vo., London, 1656.

The London Vocabulary. For the use of Schools. By James Greenwood. Nineteenth edition. 12mo., 1785.

Nomenclatura Brevis. By F. Gregory. 12mo., 1675.

The Principal parts of the Grammar, etc., as

- also the Prosodia, grammatically construed. By Barnabas Hampton. Licensed in 1639. An edition 1672.
- The Jewel of Arithmetic. By John Harpur. 4to., 1617.
- Hayne, Thomas, *Grammaticæ Latinæ Compendium*, Anno. 1637. 8vo., Londini, 1640.
- A copy presented to Charles II., and subsequently in the hands of his brother James as a boy, is still extant.
- A Perfect Survey of the English Tongue. By Jo. Hewes. 4to., London, 1624.
- Dictionarium Etymologicum, with Rider's Dictionary. By Francis Holyoke. Fourth edition. 4to., London, 1633. 2 vols.
- The Common Accidence Examined and Explained. By C. Hoole. 12mo., London, 1651, 1683.
- Brief Instructions for Children. By John Horn. 8vo., London, 1654.
- A New English [and Spanish] Grammar. By James Howell. 8vo., London, 1662.
- A Learned Treatise of Globes. Written by Robert Hughes in Latin, translated for the benefit of the Unlearned, by John Chilmead. 8vo., 1639.
- Priscianus Ephebus; or a more full and copious Explanation of the Rules of Syntax. By Anthony Huish. 8vo., London, 1668.
- Priscianus Embryo et Nascens; being a Key to the Grammar School. Fourth edition. By Anthony Huish. 8vo., London, 1670. With a view of a Dame School on each of the two titles.
- Miscellanea in usum Juventutis Academicæ; also Logica in usum Juventutis Academicæ, Autore J. J. Sq. 12mo., Northamptoniæ, 1721.
- Artificial Arithmetic, in Decimals. By Robert Jager. 8vo., London, 1651.
- A Scholar's Guide from the Accidence to the University. By R. Johnson. 12mo., 1677, 1679.
- A Dictionary of the English Tongue. By Samuel Johnson. Folio, London, 1755, 2 vols. Often reprinted.
- Practical Phonography, Or the New Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words by the Sound thereof. By John Jones, Chancellor of Llandaff, M.D. 4to., 1701, 1704.
- Prepared more especially for the use of the Duke of Gloucester.
- The Scholar's Instructor, in a familiar way of speaking. Gathered for the use and delight of masters and scholars. By P. K. 12mo., London, n.d. [about 1720.]
- A Key to the Art of Letters, or English a learned language. By A. Lane, M.A. 12mo., London, 1705.
- The Protestant School, containing several forms of Prayers, Psalms, Lessons, etc. By Moses Lane, schoolmaster in London. 8vo., 1682. With copper-plates.
- A Classical Dictionary. By John Lemprière. 8vo., 1792, 1804, 1828, 1833, 1838, 1839, 1850.
- See Hazlitt's *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, 1897, ii. 52, 53.
- Quæstiones Grammaticæ. By George Lightbody. Licensed in 1629.
- The Royal Grammar of William Lilly, rendered plain by R. C. 12mo., 1685.
- Lily's Rules Construed, whereunto are added Thomas Robinson's *Heteroclitæ*. 8vo., Dublin, 1764.
- The section on *Heteroclitæ* had been printed as far back as 1532, and was by Thomas Robertson, of York.
- Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum. By Nicholas Lloyd, of Wadham College, Oxford. Editio Novissima. Folio, London, 1686.
- Accidence Commenced Grammar. By John Milton. 12mo., London, 1669.
- Moor's Arithmetic, in two Books. By Sir Jonas Moore. 8vo., London, 1650, 1660.
- Mentoria, Or the Young Lady's Instructor. By Ann Murry. 8vo., 1787.
- An English Grammar, adapted to the different classes of Learners. By Lindley Murray. 12mo., York, 1795. Often reprinted, but no longer in demand.
- An elaborate bibliography of this obsolete author may be found in Lowndes.
- The Country Schoolmaster. By John Newton. 8vo., 1673.
- An Epitome of Ortelius his Theatre of the World. Oblong 8vo., London, n.d. [about 1610].
- The Schoolmaster's Precepts, or Lily's Lessons to his Scholars. By John Penkethman. In verse. 4to. [London, 1624].
- Phædri Fabulæ Selectæ, Latinæ, Anglicæ, Gallicæ, translated by Daniel Bellamy, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo., 1734. With engravings to the fifty Fables.

- The New World of English Words. By Edward Phillips. Folio, London, 1658. Later editions.
- In 1672 Thomas Blount published "A World of Errors Discovered in a World of Words." 8vo.
- A Practical Grammar, or the easiest and shortest way to instruct young Children. By J. Philomath. 12mo., 1682.
- An English Grammar. [An English exposition of Lily.] By R. R. 8vo., London, 1641.
- The Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon. By Anthony Rich, junior. 8vo., 1849.
- Ten Grammatical Chapters, with Latin, construed and parsed according to them, for to introduct unto the understanding of Lily's Grammar. By Edmund Rive. 4to., London, 1620.
- Phraseologia Generalis. By W. Robertson. 8vo., Cambridge, 1681, 1693.
- Logicæ et Physicæ Artis Compendium. By Robert Sanderson. Eighth edition. 12mo., London, 1672.
- School-Dialogues for Boys. 12mo., 1783. 2 vols.
- A Brief Sum of the Whole Bible. Translated out of Dutch into English by Anthony Scoloker. 8vo., London, 1568. With woodcuts.
- Grammatica Anglo-Romana, or a Syncritical Grammar. By Samuel Shaw. 8vo., London, 1687.
- The Penman's Magazine, Or a New Copy-Book of the English, French, and Italian hands. By George Shelley. Folio, London, 1705.
- Alphabets in all the Hands, with great variety of Capital and Small Letters. Done for the use of the Writing School of Christ Hospital. By George Shelley. Folio, London, n.d.
- The Rudiments of Grammar. In English verse, for young beginners. By James Shirley. 8vo., 1656.
- Manuductio, or A Leading of Children by the hand through the principles of Grammar. By the same. 8vo., London, 1660.
- Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae. By Stephen Skinner. Folio, London, 1671.
- Disme: the Art of Tenths, or Decimal Arithmetic. By Simon Stevin. Published in English, with additions, by Robert Norton 4to., London, 1608.
- Disputatiuncularum Grammaticalium libellus. Per Johannem Stockwood. 8vo., London, 1589.
- A Plain and Easy Laying open of the meaning and understanding of the Rules of Construction in the English Accidence. By the same. 4to., London, 1590.
- The Etymologist of Æsop's Fables, also the Etymologist of Phædrus' Fables. Compiled by Simon Sturtevant. 8vo., London, 1602.
- Milk for Children, Or a plain and easy method teaching how to read and write. By Lambrock Thomas. 12mo., 1654.
- Grammatica Reformata, or a General Examination of the Art of Grammar. By John Twells, of the Free School, Newark-on-Trent. 8vo., London, 1683.
- The Compendious Schoolmaster. By R. N. 8vo., London, 1688.
- A Treatise of English Particles. By William Walker. 8vo., London, 1655, 1663.
- The Royal Grammar. [Founded on Lily.] By the same. 8vo., London, 1670, 1674.
- Phraseologia [et Parcemiologia] Anglo-Latina. By the same. 8vo., 1672.
- Grammatica Anglicana. By John Wallis, Savilian Professor at Oxford. 8vo., Oxonilæ, 1653; 8vo., Hamburgi, 1672.
- Institutio Logicæ ad communes usus accommodata. 8vo., Oxonii, 1687.
- Janua Divorum; Or the Lives and Histories of the Heathen Gods, Goddesses, and demi-gods. By Robert Whitcomb. 8vo., 1678. Dedicated to Nell Gwyn. With 25 copper-plates.
- English Particles Exemplified in Sentences designed for Latin Exercises. By William Willymott, of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo., 1702.
- The Peculiar Use and Signification of Certain Words in the Latin Tongue. By the same. 8vo., 1705.
- Spiritual Songs for Children. By John Wright, 12mo., London, 1727; 12mo., London, n.d. [about 1790.]

W A L E S .

- The Calendar, Creed, Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Seven Good Properties of the Church, in Welsh. 8vo. [Edward Whitchurch], 1546.

A Dictionary in English and Welsh. By William Salesbury. 4to., London, n.d. [1547].

Cambrobrytannicæ Cymraecæ - ve Linguae Institutiones et Rudimenta. By John David Rees. Folio, London, 1592.

Grammatica Britannica in usum ejus linguae studiosorum. By Henry Salesbury, of Denbigh. 8vo., London, 1593.

A Welsh Grammar. By Maurice Kyffin. 12mo., London, 1595.

Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta. Per Johannem Davies, SS.T.D. 8vo., 1621.

Antiquæ Linguae [Cambro-] Britannicæ Dictionarium duplex. By John Davies, S.T.D. Folio, London, 1632.

A New and Easy Institution of Grammar. In usum Juventutis Cambro-Britannicæ. By Jeremy Taylor. 8vo., 1647.

The British Language in its Lustre. By Thomas Jones. 8vo., 1688, 1777.

A Welsh Grammar. By W. Gambold. 8vo., Carmarthen, 1727.

Grammadeg Cymraeg. By John Rhydderch. 8vo., Mwythig, 1728.

SCOTLAND.

The earlier scholastic literature of North Britain was derived partly from the Continent and partly from England. Some of the books printed abroad were by Scottish writers. The alliance with France long influenced ideas on this and other social subjects. Knox wanted his own disciples to work the scheme for instituting schools in every parish in Scotland, and Samuel Harmar advocated, in his *Gloucestershire's Desire*, 1642, a similar course in his own part of the country—a purely clerical management and control. So far as the expense went, even down to the middle of the last century, a lad might be maintained at Glasgow or Aberdeen University for £20 a year, and, if he was frugal, his board would not cost him above ten shillings a week.

The severity of school-discipline seems to have lingered in Scotland quite as long and as late as it did in the south. The English pedagogue had his birch and his cane; in Scotland it was the *taws*—a strip of leather cut into four thongs, and administered to the person of the unfortunate pupil by his more

impatient than discerning instructor. The Scottish *taws*, in fact, approximated in type to the Russian *knout*.

We have all heard of James VI. being educated by George Buchanan. The master's son was a fellow-pupil, and it is said that when the young King should have been chastised, little Buchanan was whipped instead—a curious instance of punishment by proxy. It is to be suspected that the taws were not brought into requisition here.

Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam. By John Vaus, of Aberdeen. 4to., Parisiis, 1522, 1531, 1553.

De ratione studii puerilis. By Ludovicus Vives.

See Hazlitt's *School-books*, 1888, p. 118.

Syntaxis Joannis Despauterii. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1579.

Despauterii Grammaticæ Institutiones. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1579, 1580, 1621.

Breve Compendium de Concordantiis Grammaticalibus. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1580.

This and the three following entries belong to this section by virtue of the place of origin.

Dicta Sapientum Græciæ, Erasmo interprete. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1580.

Disticha Moralia Catonis. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1580.

Rudimenta Grammatices. By Andrew Symson. 4to., Edinburgi, 1587, 1607.

Grammaticæ Latine, de etymologia, liber secundus. 4to. [Cambridge, Thomas Thomas, 1587.]

This was apparently designed as a sequel to Andrew Symson's *Rudimenta*, 1587. See Hazlitt's *School-books*, 1886, p. 187.

Grammatica nova in usum juventutis Scoticæ ad methodum revocata ab Alexandro Humio. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1612. Two parts.

Dionysii Catonis Disticha de Moribus ad Filium . . . in usum Scholarum. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1620.

The New Invention, Intituled Calligraphia, or the Art of Fair Writing. By David Browne. 8vo., St. Andrews, 1622.

Institutiones Grammaticæ. By David Wedderburn. Four parts. 8vo., Abredoniae, 1634.

An A B C [or Horn-Book]. 12mo., Aberdeen, E. Raban, n.d. [about 1625.]

A Short Introduction of Grammar. [By W. Lily.] 8vo., Aberdeen, 1632.

The A B C, with the catechism for young children, appointed by the Act of the Church and Council of Scotland. 12mo., 1646.

Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino Vernacula. By Christopher Irvine or Irving of Goodwood. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1682, 1697.

The Scot's Arithmetician, or Arithmetick in all its parts, with many necessary tables and cuts, by James Patterson, Mathematician. 12mo., Edinburgh, 168[5?]

The date was imperfect in the copy to which I was indebted.

Nova et artificiosa Methodus Docendi linguam Latinam. By John Monro. 4to., London, 1687.

A Delectable Little History in Metre of a Lord and his Three Sons. In verse. For the use of schools. 12mo., Edinburgh or Glasgow, 1695, 1698, 1705, 1708. Earlier editions no longer known.

Vocabularium Duplex: containing a New and Curious Vocabulary, English and Latin [and an Appendix on History and Geography]. 12mo., Edinburgh, 1698.

Libamina Junioribus Philologis degustanda, or the Locutions of the Latin Tongue described and illustrated. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1702.

The Duty of Man in Choice Sentences proper for Schools. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1702.

An Essay for Illustrating the Roman Poets. For the use of Schools. By Thomas Jaffray, M.A. 4to., Edinburgh, 1705.

Precepts of Cato in English Metre, 1714.

See *Earlier English School-books*.

Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, by Thomas Ruddiman. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1714.

Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones. By the same. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1725-31. 2 vols.

The works of Ruddiman were probably little used in England.

Virgil's Pastorals and Georgicks, in English Prose with Appendix, shewing Scotlands worldly Interest, by J. Hamilton Schoolmaster in East-Calder. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1742.

The School-Boy and Young Gentleman's Assistant, being a Plan of Education. By James Todd. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1748.

IRELAND.

The A. B. C. 8vo., Dublin, 1631.

Primer in Irish. By John O'Kearney. 8vo., Dublin, 1571.

Includes the A B C, Catechism, Creed, and Prayers.

(*To be continued.*)



Windham's Tour through France and Italy.

A.D. 1769-70.

(*Concluded from p. 308.*)

“**A**LTHOUGH you are sure of finding all sorts of carriages at Calais to bring you to Paris, yet I would advise by all means the bringing over your own post-chaise from England; for if you should have a mind to make a tour into any of the provinces of France, the hiring one at Paris is very expensive, and it is very uncertain if you can meet with one to your mind at the time you want it. If you make a new post-chaise upon the occasion, it will be best to have it painted plain in London and finished at Paris before you return, as their gilding and varnishing is better, and cheaper than ours.

“A great many of the English are led into an opinion that, if they take an apartment in an hotel at a distance from the quarter the most frequented by the English, they shall live at a much cheaper rate, both as to their lodging and diet, which I found to be a mistake from my own experience, and the several inquiries I made at different hotels: whatever advantage the French take of the English, it is absurd to think they will take it on one side the river and not on the other. It is at Paris, as it is at London. There are lodgings of all prices, but if you will have a decent apartment upon the first floor, in a convenient part of the town, and in a light airy hotel, you can't have it for less than ten louis a month, which is a price that a Frenchman must give: if you go to the second floor, you will have the same sort of apartment something cheaper; and if this is too

dear, you may find a cheaper in some hotel where the rooms are dark, where the court is hardly large enough for a coach to turn, and where the dirt and filth of these places is the more offensive, as being confined in a narrower compass. This circumstance, so shocking to an Englishman, is looked upon with indifference by a Frenchman, who is used to put a fine coat upon a dirty shirt, and is very well satisfied with his lodging, however surrounded with filth of all kind, provided there be but a sufficient quantity of gilding and looking-glass in his apartment. . . .

"No *traiteur* will give you a dinner at your own hotel under six livres, and if out of economy you order your own dinner, let it be never so little, he will make it come at least to four livres, and not a morsel left for your servants, in case you should have so good an appetite, as to make a meal of it yourself.

"Many foreigners, as well as the French, dine at the *Table d'Hotel*, where you have as good a dinner for two livres, including a pint of wine, as you can have at your own hotel for six livres without the wine. The first company meet and sit down to table exactly at half an hour after one, and rise at half an hour after two, in order to give place to the second company. This early expeditious way of dining, an Englishman would not willingly submit to, besides, as the time allotted is but short there is but little conversation to be expected amongst such a mixt company, who never fail of bringing good stomachs with them, and are more intent upon eating than talking. You may dine in a select company and have a room to yourself at three livres a head. But this is a little difficult for a foreigner to manage, unless he makes a party amongst his own countrymen.

"It is a general notion that living at Paris is cheaper than at London; whoever thinks so, will find himself disappointed when he comes to the trial. Common provisions may be rather cheaper than at our market, but their best fowls are as dear as ours, and their best ducks as dear again. He will expect a saving in the wine, but here likewise he will find himself deceived; for after he has been used to drink the best port wine

at home, imported at the rate of eighteen pence a bottle, he will be obliged to give at Paris two shillings for a bottle of good burgundy and half-a-crown for claret and all foreign wines much dearer. The only thing that is cheaper, is fruit, which in general is pretty much on a par with ours. This is the only luxury that the French have not given that attention to, which it deserves, as may be seen by inspecting their kitchen gardens, where no care is taken to propagate that variety of fruit which we have in England, where everything seems to be left to Nature, no art being used either in preparing their borders or in pruning their trees. . . . I must except however their pears, which have a higher flavour than ours, and a particular sort of peach at Montreuil near Paris, which is reckoned better than the best of ours. . . .

"And now I am upon the subject of economy, let me mention one material article, and that is, the difference of the expence in travelling post, which is not half so much in France as in England, at least in the manner I travelled, as may be seen . . . by comparing the charge from London to Dover with that from Calais to Paris. I would advise the travelling through France, in the summer time, when the roads are good, and that you are not obliged to be continually upon the *pavé* but make use of the lower road at pleasure, which is not to be practised with safety in the winter season.

"As to the article of dress, the French have put that matter now upon a very easy footing; men of fashion walk in the gardens full dressed without a sword, and frequently come into the boxes at the play house in a frock. An Englishman is always advised to leave his cloaths behind him, and to make all new at Paris, for which I can see no reason, but of having the pleasure of making a new coat; for the cloaths he wore at St. James's are just as fashionable at Paris with this difference only, that if he is there in summer time what ever his age may be, he must wear a silk coat. . . .

"The French comedy . . . is the best as well as the most agreeable school he can go to, where he will insensibly acquire the true tone and accent of the French tongue, and whenever he is able to keep pace with the *soubrette* and to understand all she utters

with that amazing volubility of tongue, he may be satisfied that he has made a very considerable progress in the French language. He will do well for some time to read the play before he goes. Remember to have the *Dictionary* of Richelet and the *Dict. Comique* of Le Roux always ready at hand. . . .

"One word more of advice to my young traveller and that is to travel alone and to avoid his countrymen when he comes to his journeys end; a piece of advice that will seldom be followed, as it would deprive him of the greatest comfort in life, the conversation of an agreeable companion, in a strange country. And it is for that very reason I recommend it, as it will be a means of forcing him into French company, and consequently of acquiring that improvement which ought to be the object of his journey. Besides a little experience will show how many inconveniences he subjects himself to for the sake of this agreeable companion upon the road. One wants the glass of the chaise up, the other wishes to have it down; one is suffocated with heat, the other is starved with cold. One likes to travel by day, the other by night, one is desirous of stopping now and then to make his observations, the other having no curiosity about him, thinks of nothing but hurrying on as fast as he can. Thus they go on in a kind of matrimonial state, and cannot well get a divorce till they return to their own country.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE houses shown in the accompanying illustration are Nos. 6 and 7, Aldgate High Street, and are, according to Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., the last remaining portion of the Saracen's Head, a well-known coaching-house. "As far back as 1681," says the *City Press*, "coaches plied from this hostelry to Norwich, and Strype, writing early in the next century, states that the house was 'very large and of a considerable trade.' There was, not long ago, another house forming part of the inn, and corresponding with the above, viz., 5, Aldgate High Street, but it

has been demolished. The name of the inn was discernible beneath the paint on the fronts of these houses until a few years ago. Behind the buildings is a yard which was formerly the yard of the Saracen's Head,



and was once galleried, after the old-time manner. The houses illustrated are the most picturesque remains of Old London in Aldgate; and the timbered fronts, with the pilasters so finely carved with fruit and

flowers, are an evidence of the great taste and delicacy of design and proportion which animated the London builder 250 years or so ago. The rooms within, which number about eight in each house, are small and not remarkable save for a pretty little basket grate or two, and a few neat chimney-pieces, all in the plain good taste of a middle-class house of the seventeenth century. The balustrade at the top rails in the leads, to which doors from the attic storeys give access. Here in summer-time is a pleasant sitting-place, and from here at all times can be obtained an animated view down White-chapel and up Leadenhall Street. The premises were sold recently on the death of the freeholder, but were repurchased by a member of the freeholder's family, and these interesting and picturesque remains of a bygone age are not, apparently, immediately threatened with rebuilding."



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PROFESSOR STARR, of Chicago, who for many years has made a study of the ethnographical aspects of the interior of Mexico, has presented his valuable collection of objects, gathered during various expeditions into the heart of Mexico, to the Folk-Lore Society, and the latter have, through the medium of their president, Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, offered to place the collection on permanent deposit in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge. The antiquarian committee, on the report of Dr. Haddon, have recommended that the offer be gratefully accepted.

By the purchase of the Toovey Library, says *Literature*, Mr. J. Pierpont has secured a collection of rare and beautiful books—gone, alas! as so many others are going, across the Atlantic. The gem of the collection is the tallest existing copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, which measures 13½ inches by 8½ inches, and is additionally interesting from the fact that the original calf binding carries the arms of Sir Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester. It is full of leaves with rough edges. The library contains some fine monuments of the early English printers, notably a copy of the *Boke of St. Albans*. The Aldines include all of the first note. But the

library is particularly rich in books bound by the great French binders. These were picked up in Paris during the past quarter of a century by the late James Toovey at prices which are absurdly low when compared with those which obtain to-day. Toovey's shop in Piccadilly was for many years a favourite haunt of the more wealthy class of book-collectors—Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, Prince L. L. Bonaparte, and Henry Huth. The last-named is said to have christened the place "The Temple of Leather," from the owner's weakness for old morocco bindings. He died six years ago, but had relinquished any active share in the business some years before that.

In the course of extending Messrs. Southwell's carpet manufactory at Bridgnorth, which stands on the site of the ancient house of the Franciscan or Grey Friars, founded in the middle part of the thirteenth century, a grave has just been discovered in the sandstone rock about 5 feet below the surface of the ground. At the head of the grave, on the perpendicular face of the rock, in the position corresponding to an ordinary headstone, is carefully carved a plain round moulding about 3 inches broad, forming a trefoil 2 feet 11 inches across the base, and 2 feet 4 inches high. Within this can be seen faint incised lines describing a circle, within which is an indistinct design, of which a careful tracing will be made. Below the trefoil may have been an inscription, but if so, it has been chiselled away. At the bottom of the grave are two square stones, between which the head of the interred body would rest, over which a square flagstone was laid. Only some few bones remained, the rest having decayed. Several other interments were discovered near the same spot some years ago, which doubtless prove it to have been a portion of the cemetery of the friary. In one instance the hands of the person were crossed upon the breast, and a paten and chalice had been buried with the body. The bones were reverently interred again; the paten and chalice were placed in St. Leonard's Church.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, October 27.

SALES.

MR. J. C. STEVENS sold yesterday a fine collection of Benin relics, also some antiquities, pottery, ancient bronze implements, etc., from the collection of the late Sir Henry Dryden. The Dryden collection included a colossal stone head, of considerable artistic merit, found in Peshawar by Colonel Carmichael in 1852—£6 5s. The Benin curiosities included a number of specimens discovered in a storehouse in the King's part of the town some little time after its capture on February 15, 1897. The more important of these articles included the following: Plaque, with representations of two human figures, one of which is a warrior holding a ceremonial sword, 30 guineas; plaque with a king with attendants kneeling on each side holding up his hands and elbows: his legs and feet are represented by conventionalized

mud or cat fishes, 24 guineas; head of a female cast in metal, with pointed head-dress and a high choker of coral, a badge of rank, 32 guineas; two other bronze heads, 30 guineas each; hollow-cast metal human figure, the beehive head-dress with a serpent coiled round the aperture at the top, 17 inches high, 21 guineas; and a large metal bell, 10 inches high, one side with a human head in relief, 22 guineas. Some of the best specimens of the Benin relics were purchased for the Royal Museum in Berlin. A New Zealand Maori dried head sold for 20 guineas, and an artificially shrunk head of an Indian chief of the Jivaro tribe for 15 guineas.—*Times*, November 8.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday, November 6 and 7, the Tixall Library, formed by Sir W. Aston temp. James I. The most interesting books and MSS. realized very high prices, some of which follow: Liber Assisarum et Placitorum Coronæ, MS., Sæc. XIII., £27 10s. Aston State Papers, £113. Bewick's Quadrupeds, first edition, uncut, 1790, £51. Heroica Eulogia, MS., with paintings by William Bowyer, Keeper of the Archives in the Tower temp. Elizabeth, £66. Burton's Historical Anecdotes of the Constables, Viscounts Dunbar, original MS., 1761, £33 13s. William Camden, Various Papers and Autograph Letters, 1609-19, £29 10s. Account of the "Intierment" of Catherine of Aragon in the Monastery of Peterborough, January 29, 1535, £29. Chronicle of England, by Matthew of Westminster, Sæc. XIV., £19 10s. Gospels and Epistles in a Northern English Dialect, Sæc. XIV., £40 10s. Gower, Confessio Amantis, 1554, £14. MS. Horæ on vellum, formerly in the possession of the Montagues, Earls of Salisbury, Sæc. XIV., £35. Josephus in French, printed on vellum (wanting nine leaves), Paris, Verard, 1492, £225. Lydgate's Story of Œdipus, MS. on vellum, fourteenth century, £17 10s. A. Mantegna, Tabulæ Triumphales Cæsaris, 1598, £16 10s. King James II.'s Manual of Prayers, H. Hills, n.d., £25 10s. Officia, etc., MS. on vellum, with thirteen finely painted miniatures, early sixteenth century, £60. Piranesi, Vedute di Roma, 2 vols., s.d., £16. Ridinger Jagtbare Thiere, Der Edlen Jagtbarkeit, etc., £105 18s. Ledger-Book of St. Agatha's Abbey, Richmond, co. York, Sæc. XIII.-XIV., £119. Shakspeare, Second Folio (hole in title-page and several others), 1632, £101. Sir B. Skelton, Lieutenant of the Tower temp. James II., Original Heraldic MSS. (three), £86. Captain John Stevens's Journal of Travels, MS., 1690, £20 10s. Izaak Walton's Lives, first edition, presentation copy, 1670, £27. Total of two days' sale, £2,748 5s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, November 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, October 19.—Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. Bennet Lawes was elected a member. Mr. R. A. Hoblyn ex-

hibited a series of Irish groats of Mary and Philip, dated 1553, 1555, 1556, and 1557. As Mary's marriage to Philip did not take place till July, 1554, the date 1553 must be a blunder. Mr. Hoblyn also showed a medal of Charles II., commemorating his departure from Scheveningen in 1660. This medal, which was the work of Pieter van Abeele, was made into a box, containing two medalets of Charles II., one commemorating his restoration, the other his marriage.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited some rare pennies of Æthelwulf and Alfred, and Mr. C. E. Simpson an unpublished half-groat of Aberystwith, struck during the reign of Charles I.—Mr. J. Young showed two Aquitaine gros of Edward III., reading *Dominus Hiberniæ* instead of *Dominus Aquitania*.—Mr. W. Webster exhibited a penny of Eadred struck at Axminster, being an unpublished mint of that reign.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on "The Coinage of the High-Priests of Olba and of the Districts of Cennatis and Lalassis." It appears from the coins that Ajax, the Toparch of Cennatis and Lalassis, ruled from 10-11 to 14-15 A.D., and that M. Antonius Polemo, High-Priest of Olba and dynast of the same districts, is to be placed some time between 17 and 36 A.D. Professor Ramsay's identification of this Polemo with the eldest son of Polemo I., Eusebes and Pythodoris (mentioned, but not named, by Strabo) is supported by all the evidence, numismatic and historical.—*Athenæum*, October 28.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers to this school, held yesterday in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, an interesting report was submitted by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Loring, of the work of the past session. The principal corporate undertakings of the school were the excavations at Naucratis and at Phylakopi (Melos). The first is a new enterprise, for which a special fund was raised by the Society of Dilettanti, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. The site of the Great Hellenion was found, not at the south, where previous explorers had placed it, but at the north end of the Mounts of Gaif, and cleared, a quantity of dedications to the gods of the Greeks and to many individual deities, placing the identity beyond question. Fifth century terra-cotta relics of an Aphrodite cultus, interesting early sculpture, and the plans of two successive shrines were unearthed. The principal result at Phylakopi was the discovery of a very perfect Negaron of Mycenaean type. The final emancipation of Crete from Turkish rule has opened out even more important areas for exploration, and a series of sites has been secured for British enterprise, including Knossos, the city of Minos, and the seat of the ancient seapower of Crete; Præsos, a chief stronghold of the original Eteocretan race; Lyttos, regarded as the model Dorian city; and the famous Diktæan cave, the legendary birthplace of Zeus. The committee thinks it may be found desirable to concentrate on Crete for several years to come all the energies and funds available for excavation. The report concluded by stating that a scheme has been devised

for organizing a British school in Rome on the lines of that at Athens. Sir W. Anson, M.P., who presided, heartily congratulated the subscribers on the work done during the past session, and pointed out the necessity for further subscriptions. He proceeded to compare the difference between classical studies in the early fifties and those of to-day. Then the classical periods were studied mainly as literature, with occasional incursions into philology, in which he did not take part; now it was to a great extent the laborious compilation of results. The modern minuteness of study tended to narrow the intellectual range, and he should like to see classical archaeology, except as to its results, made a matter of post-graduate study. Mr. F. E. Thompson seconded the motion, which was carried, and Mr. D. G. Hogarth (the director of the school) gave a most attractive glimpse of the great finds which await excavators in Crete. At Knossos inscriptions, he said, had been discovered which are now proved to be a sign-writing anterior to the use of the Phœnician alphabet, and from time to time Mussulman farmers in Crete had lighted on tombs of remarkable archaeological richness.—*Morning Post*, October 31.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, November 1, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Prætorius exhibited a bronze celt found in the parish of Llangefni, Anglesey. It was found by a ploughman in the year 1856. There is no ornament or design on this implement; the only unusual point is that it is somewhat larger and heavier than many others of this type.—Mr. R. E. Goolden exhibited photographs of remains of pile dwellings at Hedsor, Buckinghamshire, and briefly described the work of excavations which was carried on this year.—Judge Baylis, Q.C., treasurer of the Inner Temple, read a paper on two doorways and fragment of a staircase and arch recently found in the east wall of the inner buttery of the Inner Temple, supposed to be part of the building occupied by the ancient order of Knights Templars, and called the *Novum Templum*. He exhibited plans and photographs made by Mr. Frederick Downing, surveyor of the Inner Temple, to illustrate his paper.—Mr. F. J. Haverfield, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the "Sepulchral Banquet on Roman Tombstones." The origin of the relief can be traced far back beyond Greece. A relief found in the Euphrates Valley by Sir Henry Layard shows the King Assurbanipal reclining on a couch, and holding in his hand a cup; in front is a small round three-legged table, near his feet is his Queen seated in a chair, and at either end of the relief are servants waiting upon him. This form of relief was adopted by the Greeks for funeral monuments, but it is doubtful whether they interpreted them as banqueting scenes from real life, or as a funeral banquet, or as a banquet in Hades. From Greece this kind of relief passed to Italy, and diffused itself over the Roman world. Mr. Haverfield mentioned that many of this type found in Africa include figures of women reclining on the couch,

and that those from the Rhine, Danube and Britain are closely connected with the army, and largely, though not exclusively, used for the tombstones of women; but he was not able to explain why this form of relief was specially chosen for the tombstones of females. The conventional type of the Romans resembling the Assyrian original is a remarkable instance of the permanence of detail which must have lasted in Asia and Europe for at least a thousand years. Mr. Haverfield also contributed a short paper on a Roman charm from Cirencester. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. G. E. Fox, and Mr. Talfourd Ely took part in the discussions on these papers.—*Communicated by the Hon Secretary.*

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—November 1, Dr. W. de Gray Birch, vice-president, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Compton on "The Recent Discoveries at the Tower of London." He said these discoveries were made last spring in the course of excavations for the new buildings for the use of the garrison, and include a quantity of stone, lead and iron shot embedded in masonry; a flask of wine, supposed to be canary; many paving tiles, a block of Roman masonry, and four lengths of the flue of a hypocaust. At the time of the discovery it was suggested that the shot were relics of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in the first year of Queen Mary's reign (1553), but an examination of the contemporary historians, Holinshed, Grafton and Stow, shows conclusively that Wyatt never attacked the Tower, and that Harrison Ainsworth's account in his *Tower of London* of the siege by Wyatt was purely imaginary, and that the shot were more probably the result of the attack on the Tower by the Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick in 1460, during the Wars of the Roses. The latter supposition was rather strengthened by an examination of one of the cast-iron shot (brought with some of the other relics for exhibition), which bears, sunken within a circle, but somewhat defaced, the letter H surmounted by a crown. This might identify the shot as belonging to the reign of Henry VI. The shot is of cast iron, about the size of a cricket-ball. The Roman remains discovered were partly on the site of the Cold Harbour Tower, on the south-west side of the White Tower, and, taken in conjunction with the portion of the Roman wall which was discovered near in 1881 on the south-east, are a valuable confirmation of the tradition that there was a Roman occupation of the site of the present Tower of London. The relics were found at a depth of 9 feet 6 inches below the surface, and about 16 feet west of the White Tower.—Mr. Allen S. Walker read a paper upon "The Guildhall Porch," in the course of which he said a Guildhall was thought to have been in existence in the time of Edward the Confessor; if so, it was situated most probably in Aldermanbury, where the Guildhall was prior to the fifteenth century. The arms of the Confessor figure in the crypt and porch of the Guildhall. The present building was commenced in 1411, and completed in 1437. The porch was built in 1425-26.

The Great Fire of 1666 left the walls of the great hall standing, also the porch, which is a fine specimen of Perpendicular Gothic, having panelled walls and groined and vaulted roof, the filling in between the ribs being of chalk. The bosses at the intersections of the ribs bear the arms of Edward the Confessor and Henry VI. At the present time the porch may be seen in much the same condition as it was left after the Great Fire, the stonework showing distinctly the marks of the flames. It is to be hoped that the contemplated "restoration," at an estimated cost of £250, will not obliterate these interesting memorials. It is said that during the fire the interior of the porch burned "like a bright shining coale, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass."—Mrs. Collier submitted for exhibition a boxwood nutmeg-grater, nicely carved in the form of a lady's shoe, the sole being of metal, forming the scraper. It is of foreign make, and of the latter half of the last century.—The hon. secretary announced that Mr. C. Lynam had accepted the office of hon. treasurer of the association vacated by the resignation of Mr. Blashill.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley gave a brief résumé of the antiquarian discoveries during the recess. — *Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*

At a meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on November 7, Professor A. H. Sayce, LL.D., president, in the chair, Mr. F. Legge, one of the delegates of the society, read a report on the twelfth Congress of Orientalists held at Rome October 3-15.

There was a largely-attended meeting of the members of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES IN IRELAND held on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., at their rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green.—The paper by Mr. H. Berry proved most interesting, dealing as it did with one of the old Dublin guilds, that of the Holy Trinity, from the periods 1438-1671. From no source do we gain a better insight into the life of former citizens, and obtain a picture of the Dublin of long ago, than from these old records which, when deciphered and put together in the pleasant fashion adopted by Mr. Berry, form most interesting reading, and the resolution passed by the meeting that the paper be referred to the council for publication will meet with universal approval.—The Rev. Mr. Williams read a paper on "Castle Bernard," which was of interest to those who knew the locality. The lantern slides were well shown, and the usual votes of thanks were passed to the authors of the papers submitted.—*Irish Times*, November 3.

At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on October 25, Dr. Hodgkin, the chairman, referred to the Palmyrene inscription at South Shields. Recently, he said, forty new Palmyrene texts had been discovered in Palestine. One was calculated to date from about the year 202 A.D., being thus a contemporary of the one at

South Shields.—Mr. Philip E. Mather read a paper on "An Old Local Family's Estate," referring to Greenlands, Westoe, South Shields.—Mr. S. S. Carr gave an account of "A Heraldic Visitation to Seaton Delaval in the Nineteenth Century."—Mr. John Robinson read a paper concerning the original promoters of the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle.—Mr. John Ventress exhibited rubbings of merchants' marks from the Athol Chantry, St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, and from the wall of a house at Low Elswick, Newcastle.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

—This society met last evening at Chetham's College, under the presidency of Mr. C. W. Sutton.—Mr. T. Middleton read a paper, giving some interesting extracts from writings in an old family Bible of the Hydes of Denton.—The Rev. Canon Henn submitted the original deed of ownership of a pew in St. John's Church, Manchester.—A paper on "A Recent Discovery of Cinerary Urns on Bleasdale Moor" was read by Mr. S. Jackson. Bleasdale is a district some few miles from Preston, and has lofty hills and fells stretching north and east. In the valley land between Beacon Hill and Parbeck Fell (behind which lies Chipping Camp) ran the old Roman road from Ribchester to Lancaster. In 1898 Mr. Jackson came across a curious circle in the grass, some 24 yards in diameter. He examined it, and with the help of the farmer who owned the land he dug across it, but at the time he found nothing. He came back again and was more fortunate. He found five tree-logs placed in front of each other, and in the centre of the circle were three cinerary urns. Of these interesting relics Mr. Jackson presented photographs. He proceeded to discuss the probable date of the deposit, and suggested that the Bleasdale fastnesses were the probable refuge of the original inhabitants from the coast of Morecambe, or by the rivers Lune and Wyre, from the sea-rovers who made inroads on that coast. It was to these people he attributed the deposit of the urns. From implements discovered in the Bleasdale district, it was evident that man in the Neolithic Age inhabited the Garstang district of the Fylde.—Last came a paper by Mr. M. Hamnett on "Melandra Castle," the site of a Roman station near Glossop. The society has established an exploration fund in regard to the castle, which is the property of Lord Howard of Glossop. The excavations made under the direction of Mr. John Garstang have so far determined the nature and positions of the corner turrets of the Roman fort, the eastern entrance, with its guard chambers, a greater part of the pretorium, or some group of buildings of importance, and the position of the western entrance. An endeavour is projected to locate the position of the Roman burial-ground, which should yield inscriptions and other interesting memorials. It is believed that a clue to its position has been found. — *Manchester Guardian*, November 4.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HAWKSHEAD (THE NORTHERNMOST PARISH OF LANCASHIRE): ITS HISTORY, ARCHÆOLOGY, INDUSTRIES, FOLKLORE, DIALECT, ETC. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. Many illustrations and two maps. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Limited*, 1899. 8vo., pp. xvi, 580. Price 30s. net.

Cavillers, as Mr. Cowper hints in his preface, might be disposed to exclaim against the scale on which this book, devoted to a single North-country parish, has been written; but the author points out that Hawkshead is one of the few English country districts which may still be regarded as in many respects a relic of the older England. The hand of change has already touched it: unsightly modern buildings—police-station, post-office, and village institute—stare the visitor out of countenance; but the little town and parish still retain in unusual degree the flavour and colour and characteristics of days gone by. The first chapter gives a general survey of the parish as it is; this is followed by chapters entitled respectively, History, Archæology and Architecture, The Dalesman, Industries and Occupations, Survivals and Folklore, Dialect, Place Names and Family Names, Biographies, Parish Books and Accounts, The Grammar School and Olla Podrida. At the beginning of the third chapter Mr. Cowper remarks: "It is a fact, a very melancholy fact, that nine educated people out of ten fly at the very name of archæology." No one who takes the slightest interest in the life of the past, or who in the least degree values the evidences of history, will fly from the archæological or any other chapter in this book. Familiar matters crop up here and there. The folklore of one rural district has much in common with that of other rural districts already recorded, and the contents of parish books and accounts possess a strong family likeness. But Mr. Cowper has so much new and first-hand matter to give his readers, not only on these subjects, but on the other topics of his book, and the whole is so well and so entertainingly written, that the volume is quite a feast of good things. The freshest and most striking chapters, perhaps, are those on The Dalesman and Industries and Occupations. In the former Mr. Cowper analyzes the remarkable Code of Customs drawn up in 1585, and ratified the following year, and deals fully with the customary tenure of the district. The games and amusements, as well as the lawlessness of the dalesmen, and their old methods of traffic by means of strings of pack-horses, or on the more practicable routes by waggons, all find adequate treatment, and make up a most readable chapter. Under Industries and Occupations, pursuits so diverse as sheep-herding and iron-smelting, weaving and quarrying, lime-burning, cheese-making, and clock-making, with various others, all find place. It is difficult indeed to open this book at any page which does not at once

grip the reader and engross his attention. The illustrations are very numerous and are beautifully reproduced.

Short bibliographies are appended to several of the chapters, and the index to subjects and places, which is so indispensable an adjunct to a volume of this kind, is full and, so far as we have tested it, accurate. There are also added an index to names and authors, and two maps showing respectively the original parish of Hawkshead, with its post-Reformation subdivisions, and the Norse settlements in the parish. Both Mr. Cowper and his publishers may be congratulated on the manner in which this handsome book has been produced.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. XIII. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1899. Demy 8vo., buckram, pp. xlii, 745. Price 27s. 6d. net.

This is the first volume of this invaluable hardy annual which coincides with the auction season—October to July. It is simply impossible to say anything new with regard to *Book Prices Current*. It is the familiar friend of all bibliophiles. The present volume, edited, like its predecessors, by Mr. J. H. Slater, is as full and comprehensive, is as thoroughly done, and is as well provided with general index and index of subjects, as any previous volume of the series. Mr. Slater's few notes are, as usual, good and to the point. In his preface he points out the changes which are taking place in the tastes and fancies of collectors, and foretells future developments. He notes particularly the enormous increase which has taken place in the value of the Kelmescott Press books. For instance, the *Chaucer*, which about February, 1898, stood at about £28, now fetches £58. *The Story of the Glittering Plain*, issued in 1891, could be bought in 1894 for about £5; the present price is about £28, and has been £33. The average price of the whole of the lots sold during the season, it may be noted, has been higher in 1899 than in any former year. It is good news to hear that the long-promised general index to the first ten volumes of *Book Prices Current* is in hand, and will probably be issued to subscribers in the course of next year, at the price of one guinea net, if possible.

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AVENTURES D'UN GRAND SEIGNEUR ITALIEN À TRAVERS L'EUROPE, 1606. Par E. Rodocanachi. Paris: *Ernest Flammarion*; London: *D. Nutt*, [1899]. Paper covers, 8vo., pp. ix, 322. Price 3 fr. 50.

The "Grand Seigneur" was the Marquis Vincenzo Giustiniani, and the record of his travels, which M. Rodocanachi has edited and annotated in this interesting little book, was written by his secretary, Bernardo Bizoni. It was no light matter to undertake a journey across Europe in the early years of the seventeenth century, and Bizoni finds it necessary at the beginning of his narrative to explain why the Marquis performed so unusual a feat. In the course of his journeyings the intrepid Giustiniani visited Ravenna, Bologna, and other Italian cities; then, after a short stay at Venice, he crossed the Brenner to Innsbruck, travelled through Bavaria and various German states to the Low Countries, crossed over to England, thence re-

crossed to France, visiting Paris and various other French towns, and finally returned to Rome by way of Marseilles and the Riviera. The visit to England was paid very shortly after the Gunpowder Plot commotion, and peculiar interest attaches to the account of the Marquis's attendance at a sitting of the English Parliament. The whole book is entertaining and well worth reading.

* * *

Several local periodicals are on our table. The *Essex Review* (Chelmsford, E. Durrant and Co.) for October is a capital number. It opens with an illustrated article on "John Strype," by Mr. A. P. Wire, who has appended a useful bibliography of that antiquary's works. The Rev. O. W. Tancock continues his calendar of "Essex Parish Register Books"; Mr. George Rickwood writes on "Members of Parliament for Colchester, 1747-1830"; and a few "Distinguished Essex Clergy and Laymen," including General Oglethorpe (who founded the American colony of Georgia) and Granville Sharp, the philanthropist, are sympathetically dealt with by the Rev. F. J. Manning, D.D. The frontispiece to the number is a portrait of Strype, from that which now hangs in the vestry of Leyton parish church. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* for October contains an illustrated notice of Mr. A. B. Cheales' book on "Nicolas Fouquet"; some interesting "Barkham Notes" by the rector, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.; and the first instalment of "A Tour through Buckinghamshire," dealing chiefly with the monuments in Chenies Church, by the Rev. A. J. Foster, M.A. There are also the usual accounts of the Proceedings of local societies, Notes and Queries, etc. The *East Anglian* for October has an account of the "Waldgrave Inscriptions at Borley, Essex," by the Rev. H. L. Elliot; some "Extracts from the Parish Register of Rishangles, co. Suffolk," relating to the Grimston family, sent by Canon Raven, F.S.A.; continuations of "A List of Cambridgeshire Fines" and of the "Cambridgeshire Subsidiary Rolls"; and various other contributions of interest.

* * *

In the *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for November Mr. L. Duncombe-Jewell writes on "The Arms, Seals, and Plate of Plymouth," all comparatively modern, because until the year 1439 the town belonged to the Prior of Plympton, and only became a free borough by Act of Parliament passed in that year, upon the Prior relinquishing his rights for the usual "consideration." There are short articles on "The Dunbar of Hempriggs Baronetcy," and "The Earldom of Menteith," with a disproof of the Canadian claimant's pedigree, with continuations of several other papers. The frontispiece is an illustration from a rubbing of the famous brass of Sir Robert de Seprans in Chartham Church, Kent, which dates from 1306.

* * *

The *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (Truro, Lake and Lake), vol. xiii., part iv., 1898, has reached us. The antiquarian papers, in addition to the presidential address by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., on "The Early History of Cornwall," include "The House of Godolphin," illustrated, by G. E. Hadow, M.A.; "Description of

the Carland Barrows," of which twenty still exist, by the Rev. R. Prior, M.A.; "Cinerary Urns from Gunwalloe," illustrated, by J. D. Enys, F.G.S.; and the first instalment, A-C, filling nearly half the part, of a valuable "Catalogue of Saints connected with Cornwall, with an Epitome of their Lives, and List of Churches and Chapels dedicated to them"—a catalogue full of curious learning—by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.



Correspondence.

SILCHESTER—CALLEVA.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. NAFFER asks me to prove something from the "Antonine Iters," which give Roman names and distances—valuable, but not infallible. They tell us that Calleva was the third most important place in Britain, placing London first, York second, Calleva third. A place of such importance must necessarily leave evidence of size and strength; such we find at Silchester. London is named eight times, York and Calleva each four times therein, they being important road junctions. Thus we find that Silchester stood between Winchester and Staines, at an angle for London Iter No. 7. If this journey were continued to the North, it would take us through Newbury to Cirencester, Gloucester, etc. This journey might be diverted westward to Bath and Wales; further, it conducts us through Salisbury (*i.e.*, old Sarum) to Exeter. Such are the Iters.

It is impossible to make the mileages quoted fit into any other spot in Britain than Silchester; it is a centre alike for Winchester, Cirencester, Bath and Exeter; and this strategic position implies the adjunct of military defence. We know that the Second Legion was originally quartered at "Isca Legionis ii Aug.," now Caerleon in Monmouthshire. At the close of the Roman occupation it was removed to Rutupia, now Richborough, near Sandwich. Looking, then, at the site of Silchester, it is to be inferred that the Second Legion had the responsibility of keeping touch with all the Roman garrisons in the entire district reached from Silchester or Calleva, and for this purpose it must have kept a detachment there.

FITZ GLANVIL.

November 4, 1899.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

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